PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,408—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	(J. Langborne	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

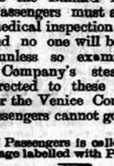
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,595	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Plandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

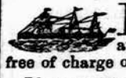
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 980.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 11th September, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Passenger FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all points of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and allowed interest when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Illust book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ALL LARGE CONSUMERS.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, MEDICAL OFFICERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTES St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4		
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12		
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0		

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0		
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0		

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS

Manufactured with PURE and PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER from the Finest Materials by modern Machinery and

UNDER PERFECTLY SANITARY CONDITIONS,

Are unequalled by any other make in INDIA. Really quite up to the Standard of imported brands of highest repute at a fraction of their cost.

2 Dozen Lots. FREE IN BOMBAY.

6 Dozen Lots. PACKED FREE for TRANSIT.

	Per Doz.
SODA, POTASH & ÆRATED WATERS. LITHIA, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, MEDICINAL SODA, POGSON'S TONIC SELTZER, RASPBERRYADE, GINGERADE, LITHIA, CITRATE and other kinds	12 as. 1 Re.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

WHEN AFFECTED BY FATIGUE

produced by MENTAL or PHYSICAL LABOUR WORRY, OVERWORK, &c., a really good tonic is invaluable, and if this possesses nourishing and strengthening, as well as stimulating, power so much the better.

KEMP'S COCA WINE AN IDEAL TONIC,

Possesses all these Properties and is, further, an extremely Palatable wine or liqueur which may be used at or after meals.

It is one of the finest preparations of the Coca Plant ever made.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabholker's Road, near Sea Shore.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate,
Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	60	24	12
Soldera	60	22	12

Spectacles and Holders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles at 25 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilistes" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock; REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Metal, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese caps, global green caps, Sidecaps with folding sides, Holders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LEADING CYCLE FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS ARE "THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorised by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Paid Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST FRENCH NOVELS—
JUST RECEIVED.
Price, Rs. 2-10 each.

ENAULT, LOUIS
Myrto.
DE BOVET, MARIE ANNE
Petites Rosseries.
GYP
Miquette.
JOZE, VICTOR
Veuves Beguin.
LEMMONIER, CAMILLE
Un Male.
LEPELLETIER, E. & ROCHER CLEMENT
Les Amours de Don Juan.
LESCOT, MADAME
Sublime Mensonge.
MENDES, CATULLE
Le Chechsur de Tares.
PERRIN, PAUL
Les Bonnes Fortunede Pere Pedard.
THEURIET, ANDRE
Lys Sauvage.
BOURGET, PAUL
Complications Sentimentales.
CAHU, THEODORE
Le Deserteur.
CHAMPSAUR, FELICIEN
Regina Sandri,
DELPIT, EDOUARD
Sans Merci
FEVRE, HENRY
Les Liens Factices.
MAHALIN, PAUL
La Fin de Chicot.
VAUDERE, J. DE LA
Le Sang,

MADRAS RACES.
JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898. Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.
For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.
E. H. HAZELTON, VET.-CAPT.,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.

I HEREBY give notice that the Directors of the NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE Coy. have APPOINTED Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co. Principal Representatives.
E. McCAUSLAND,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1898.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Rupees 70, Seventy per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) and Rupees 35, Thirty-five per Share (of Rs. 500 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1898, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 13th instant.
By Order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 10th September, 1898.
P.S.—Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1898, for the Supply of :—
170 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS OF BURMAH TEAK IN THREE DIFFERENT LENGTHS.
2. Tenders must be made on Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned together with Specification and particulars of delivery.
3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th September, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1898, for the supply of :—
600 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.
Deliveries to commence on 1st October next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cub. feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th September, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.
These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.
And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.
Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the Allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.
I require the amount in.....each.
Dated this.....day of Rupees.....1898.
(Signature).....
(Address).....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "THORNDALE."
ARRIVED 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14t and 15th instant, these days being HOLIDAYS, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,666,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Hornby Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.
R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "PILMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick
"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

BRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wrought Iron.
Above Stock of Various Sections and Lengths in Store.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HEAD MISTRESS of Girls' School in London offers Entrance Scholarship to Natives of India. Great success in preparing for Universities. Apply, "G.S." care of Messrs. J. and J. PATON, 143, Cannon Street London, England.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle,—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship, Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS please note, our New Novelties in Toys, Dolls and New Year's Cards to land by the Mail. Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED A CARDING and a MULE and RING SPINNING MASTER, for the Ramdral Cotton Mills. Apply to RAJAH SHEWBUX BAGLA, Calcutta.

LOST between Marine Lines and Apollo Street on THURSDAY LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCH. Finder returning same to this office will be rewarded.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Well sheltered and replete with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine and well managed, and within easy walking distance of the Church, the Club and every other resorts of amusements.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Couch, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective as Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold anywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EK DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at the season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN 1 Box Pellets Rs. 2 ; 1 dozen Darts, Re 1-8 ; Springs, Rs. 4. Spare Ammunition for No. 3 ; Air-Gun 1 Box Pellets Rs. 2, 1 doz. Darts, Re. 2 ; Spring replaced, Rs. 4.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chaukis, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various eminent Poets, by W. E. H. PEIROE, Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on [illegible] Guarantee, Giras Allowances, Guaranteed Rights, with an Introductory Account of Guaranteed Estates in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE [illegible]
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
London—B. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—RUSSELL MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	"	13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are received for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....		£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL		£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 ,THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamar Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one [illegible]
AMAL
Dr. GLOEL,
[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VINTAGE WINES.

MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.
The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.
For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	22 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
CHIEF OFFICE :
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.
There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£	9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	"	10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	"	34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE : Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the [illegible]
[illegible] and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 18-carat gold hunting watch by Rotherham, London.
1 D B breech-loading gun by Jeffreys.
1 large size organ 10 stops.
1 ebonised square piano by Richard Lipp.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, safes, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, etc.
20 tins hops, each 50 lbs.
An invoice of 25 dozen leather for carriage lining No. V 2 quality.
On account and at the risk of Hakimjee Dawoodjee—5 American roll-top writing desks.
An invoice of 25 cases enamelled ware, consisting of French tea kettles, fry pans, bowls, plates, basins, pie dishes, jugs, stew and sauce pans, soap dishes, teapots, sugar basins, cream jugs, buckets, etc.
AT 2 P. M.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 fox-terrier slut, a good ratter and catter.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, pictures, lamps, genis' pneumatic bicycle, etc., the property of a gentleman.
The property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT COLABA.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Cotton Green on account of the Insurances Offices concerned—
A large quantity of cotton, in full-pressed bales, damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Alhambra Road, Cumballa Hill, on Friday the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, English dining table, fine electro-plated ware, silverware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D.-B. B.-L. gun by William Powell, pictures, lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome ceylon four-wheeled dog-cart, one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses, going in harness, double and single harnesses, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in China and earthen pots, pigeons, etc., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.
N.B.—The carriages and horses will be sold at 3 p.m., on the first day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, ON THE KALBADEVI ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mungesh Purshotam and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of May

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... "
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal.
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,170
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	101
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£20½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	250
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton Sreuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs35	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	365
Hisgoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	40xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	310
Math m adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	365
Mummar M.	100	250	all	15	230
ew Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	4,00	125	125	dvd 16½	163 1-2
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bollary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	490	1,000	730	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	230	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000	d	d 6s	1065

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v	780	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		120
Anglo-Indian	1916	...	00	Nil	43
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000		80
Bellary S. &W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bombay Unit- ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	526xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	680
Britannia Mills ombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	525
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,200xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	555
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	810
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	125
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	600xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	430
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
David Mill	1,400	600	500	dvd Rs.25	750
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	380
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	250
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	400
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Hingughat Mills	700	800	800	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625xd
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	800
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	181
Jeewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khangaon Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	6 0xd
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	585
Lamboi	2,500	100	403	7 1-2	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,125
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	5,000	...	...	dvd Rs. 5	83 1-2
Mazagon		250			
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	Rs 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1½, 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs30	170
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	500
Southern Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,250	250	250	Rs.50	360
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	375
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vasbuhaker Lukhamshanker Co.	900	800	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	160
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	35
Bedham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	128
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,250	200	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	575	625	75	1,295
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd n	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	600	500	500	5-pr. ct	80
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	600	50	1,000
Dawson Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld.	2, 50	250	250	9 p ct.	250
Empress Indian	2, 0	500	50	...	65
Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ld.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	12
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120xd
John Roberts & Co.	4,000	100	375	21	397
Kemp & Co.					
Kurrachee Landing	600	100	100	30	333
Marden & Co.					
Mahableshwar					
Mazagon Dock					
Oriental Sewing Machine Co.					
Ripon Press					
Steam Navigation Co.					
Tata & Co.					
Tramway	1,000	500	0	12 pr. ct.	11
Watson & Co.					
Wallace & Co.					
Parsi Commercial					
Do.					
Bombay & Co.					
Bombay & Co.					
Bombay & Co.					
Telephone Co.					

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 5h. 47m. Sun-sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 9-34m., 9-30a. Low water, 2-25m., 3-32s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Mahuva Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 2 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Raventhale and Carthage left the Dock on Saturday.

MR. TILAK'S RELEASE.—Meetings to rejoice over Mr. Tilak's release have been held at Kolhapur and Nasik.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,681, the daily average being 151. The total of new patients was 682.

THE LATE BAI DINBAI.—A correspondent wires from Burhanpur: The members of the Municipal and Fire Relief Fund Committee of Burhanpur assembled on the 8th, Rao Shait Bulwantrao Bhaskette presiding, and passed a resolution expressing their heartfelt grief on the lamentable death of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, one of the most generous ladies in India, who contributed big sums towards the relief of the sufferers by last year's fire. Telegrams of condolence were sent to Sir Dinshaw and family.

SUICIDE OF A GRIEF-STRICKEN MOTHER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Kalbadevi Road regarding the death of Dhapibai, a Hindu widow, aged forty years, residing with her sons. The deceased lost her husband about ten months ago, and on the 5th instant her younger son, aged fifteen years, died of heart disease. This loss seemed to have preyed heavily upon her mind and she refused to take her food. Immediately after the death of her son she declared that she would not live. On the following day she took a piece of opium which her late husband used to keep in the house as he was an opium later, with the result, that within a few hours she became unconscious and though medical aid was called in with all possible despatch, she gradually sank and died on Friday evening. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide with opium poisoning.

CONSULATE OF LIBERIA IN BOMBAY.—According to telegraphic information from Simla, the appointment of Mr. C. Hummel as Consul for the Republic of Liberia at Bombay has been recognised by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Hummel, of the Bombay Branch of the Societe Generale Mercantile de Paris (formerly Messrs. Rump and Liedert), has for many years been a resident of Bombay. He succeeds Mr. James Madden, late partner of the local firm of Messrs. James Madden and Co., who held this Consular post here before he retired from Bombay. Mr. Hummel has for some time been Consular Agent for the United States of Brazil at this port, in which capacity he is attached to the Brazilian Vice-Consulate here, held by Mr. Geo. A. F. Bereads, ivory merchant. The Liberian Consulate is at present at 19, Bank Street, but will be removed on the 1st of October to the New Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Medow Street, Fort.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.—About half-past 1 o'clock on Friday night a hack victoria, occupied by the Chief Engineer of the P. and O. Company's steam ship Egypt, was being driven towards the Jetty, Prince's Dock, when on the North Wharf, opposite the G. Shed, the horse became restive and jumped over the edge of the wharf, taking the vehicle and its occupant with it. The night was pitch dark and it was raining heavily. Yet the driver and the Chief Engineer, both of whom were good swimmers, made their way towards a padow and got on board safely. The victoria sank close to the wharf, and it was thought the horse had gone down with it, but at half-past 5 o'clock on the following morning the quartermaster on duty on H. M. S. Magdala noticed the animal between that vessel and H. M. S. Tenasserim. A rope was made fast to the animal, and it was then hauled up the steps by the blue-jackets. The horse, though it remained in water for over seven hours, appears none the worse. It is evident that the animal must have kicked clear of the traces of the victoria and swam round the jetty to the Magdala. The victoria, which had sunk close to the wharf, was slung by the diver and was borne up on the wharf.

THE "MERMAID" CASE.

TRADE RETURNS.

THE "Mermaid" defamation case was again before Mr. Justice Amir Ali on Wednesday, when Mr. C. F. Barrow, barrister, said he appeared on behalf of the defendant in support of the application in the case of Lieutenant Lethbridge vs. A. S. Barrow, editor of the "Indian Planter's Gazette," which stood over from Saturday last for the examination on commission of Colonel Mathias, Commandant, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. The defendant had been directed to file a written statement and further an affidavit in support of the application. The further affidavit was now ready and would be filed that day. Instructions had been given to counsel on Saturday last to draw up a written statement, but it had not yet been returned. Mr. Barrow therefore asked that the application be allowed to stand over for three days. The written statement would probably be ready in a day or two.—Mr. Hyde for the plaintiff pointed out that the defendant had not yet filed his further affidavit.—Mr. Barrow said the affidavit was ready and he would file it during the course of the day.—Mr. Hyde said the plaintiff had no notice that it would be filed that day. He further submitted that the present application be dismissed with costs. The other side had made out no case for the application to be allowed to stand over. Moreover it did not matter whether the application was postponed or dismissed, because the Court would not be sitting after the 8th instant, and the application would have to be renewed before the Vacation Judge. If the application were dismissed now the defendant would be at liberty to renew it.—Mr. Barrow said if the application was adjourned to Monday next it would not matter much.—His Lordship remarked that he wished at once to say there was no chance of his hearing the application again.—Mr. Barrow said if his Lordship was disposed to dismiss the application he would ask for liberty to renew the application and to use the old affidavits which were filed, otherwise extra costs would be incurred.—His Lordship said that could be done, and he then passed the following order: This application came on before me on Saturday last, but as no written statement of the defendant had been filed and the materials upon affidavits did not appear to me to be sufficient, on the objection of the learned counsel for the plaintiff, the learned counsel for the defendant agreed to bring on this matter after the filing of written statements and a further affidavit regarding the movements of the witness who is sought to be examined on commission. The written statement of the defendant has not been filed yet and Mr. Barrow for the defendant applies that this application may be adjourned until Monday next. Under circumstances which have transpired it seems to me that the proper course would be to dismiss this application, giving liberty to the defendant to apply again on the commission which he applied for before me. There is no objection, it appears to me, to his using the affidavits already filed, leaving it however to the learned judge taking the matter to judge of its sufficiency. It would be of course open to the defendant to file an additional affidavit regarding any matters which he might consider material to the subject. The plaintiff is entitled to the costs and I think I ought to certify for counsel on both sides.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

Now that hostilities have actually ceased between America and Spain, and affairs appear to be quieting down in the Philippines, attention has again been drawn to Russia's policy in the Far East, and from recent announcements people are beginning to realise the positive fact that Great Britain has been hoodwinked by the Muscovite. Should the Government support Sir Claude Macdonald in his stand against further absorption of Chinese land—for the Chinese do not admit that it is aggression—it is quite evident that there will be another crisis in the near future, but judging from past performances of the Salisbury administration we may fairly reckon on a continuance of the policy of drift.

Meanwhile another insurrection has broken out in Hainan in the neighbourhood of Nodia. There are seven hundred rebels, and they have severely harassed the few hundred Chinese soldiers in the City. If vigorous measures are taken to quell the revolt, it may be speedily suppressed; but if not there are some indications that the rebels will be reinforced by refugees from Kwangsi and foreign interference may be required.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Special Commissioner, and his advisers, Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Commander de Horsey, R. N., and Lieutenant Rundall, R.E., have completed the survey of the country on the Deep Bay side of the Peninsula. The party landed at Shap-Pat-Heung, and made their way to Kam Tin City, where some trouble was experienced between the chair coolies and other townspeople, but the matter was soon settled, and after an interview with the officials the journey was continued to Tsin Wan, the party boarded the Plover, and At Tsin Wan, the party boarded the Plover, and after completing the work on the Island of Lantau, they returned to Hongkong. Cable communication has been established with Manila from Hongkong, and also between Manila and Iloilo.—*China Mail*, August 27.

KEMP'S HAIR TONIQUE.—LARGEST SALE of any hair dressing IN INDIA. The most effective very fine dressing, being specially adapted for the climate. NO PARAFFIN, NO LEAD, NO SULPHUR, NO CHEMICALS whatever—a wholly vegetable product. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.—KEMP and Co., Bombay.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. CASHMERE.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUIRY.

THE CAPTAIN ABSOLVED FROM BLAME.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Marine Court, composed of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captains K. Macaulay and J. B. MacFayden, marine surveyors, resumed inquiry into the circumstances that led to the grounding of the s. s. Cashmere in Makalleh Harbour on 3rd July last, as also the loss of her rudder when 700 miles distant from Bombay. Captains Turner and Maloney sat as assessors. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; while Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the captain and the owner of the Cashmere.

Captain Hewett, the port officer, assisted in the inquiry.

Mr. Connor, further examined by Mr. Smetham, said about 4 p.m. on 3rd July the chief officer called me and said, should the captain not come aboard by 6 p.m. he (witness) should go to Burun. Witness asked if he was sure of the anchorage. He said "yes; come, I will show you the chart." Witness went with him into the chart room and saw the chart, which he took out from the captain's drawers. Witness produced a chart of south coast of Arabia. He left him and the second officer with the chart lying on the table. He believed Luke, Thomas & Co., Ld., were the best firm to execute the repairs. A free hand was given to them to make the best job of this rudder as they could. No one suggested to him that a stop should be put upon the rudder, or that any chains or other contrivance should be fixed to secure the heel of the rudder. He considered that the chief risk they ran with that rudder was the rough weather. It was with his approval and that of the other officers that the ship proceeded to Massowa.

In answer to court, witness said the signals of the ship under command were not hoisted when she left Aden and until the 1st of August. He did not think they would have been justified in hoisting those signals. He considered the cause of the breaking of the rudder was the injudicious use of the helm by bringing it too rapidly or too far over. After the accident the signals "not under command" were kept hoisted day and night. Mr. Alexander Stewart, second officer of the Cashmere, examined by Mr. Smith, said he was unemployed at present. He was second officer of the Cashmere for about three and half months, until she arrived in Bombay at the end of her last voyage. He joined the Cashmere as third officer. He had been an officer on board the ship since 1892, and held a second mate's certificate granted by the Board of Trade at Glasgow in 1892. He had not got it here. Since 1892 he had been an officer in inland steamers at Calcutta until he joined the Cashmere. He was second officer of the Cashmere when she arrived at Makalleh on the 3rd of July last. She anchored in the roadstead on the morning of that day. He noticed the stone pier where the cargo was landed from the stern of the ship. He did not notice any other figure or object. The captain went ashore at about 1 o'clock. He saw him speak to the chief officer at the gangway. Witness did not know what he said. About three quarters of an hour after the captain left the chief officer asked witness to come aft and see how close the rocks were. He looked over the stern and saw the rocks about third of a cable's length right astern. He had noticed those rocks before. The ship appeared to be dragging her anchor. They could always tell by the cable when the ship was dragging her anchor. When the ship was anchored in the morning she was about 2½ cables length from the rocks. He was sure she was dragging her anchor at that time. The chief officer was of the same opinion. The chief officer ordered him to go on the forecastle head and see all ready for sail. The anchor was weighed at the chief officer's order, and the ship stood out under steam for a short distance off and on. The chief officer asked witness if it would be advisable to proceed to Burun. Witness said he thought not, but she should stand out at sea until the morning, and then come up and pick up the captain. It was at about 4-15 p.m. The chief officer referred to the charts then, and decided not to go to Burun. They stood out a little to the south, and at about 6 p.m. they returned to the roadstead. The ship was steering well. The chief officer was on the upper bridge, handled the telegraph himself. Witness got the first order regarding the anchor about half an hour before they struck the rocks. That was to get the anchor all clear for dropping. He had the *serang* and five or six of the crew on the forecastle head with him. The anchor was got clear before he got any further orders. He got no further order before the chief officer came on the forecastle head to relieve him, when the captain got the steamer clear of the rocks. He got no further orders before the ship struck. He could not drop the anchor without orders from the chief officer. The ship was at just as much the same distance from the rocks when they struck as when they anchored in the morning. She was further to the westward when they struck. He noticed while she was under way that they were going to an anchorage different from that they had been at in the morning. He did not call the attention of the chief officer to this. The ship bumped after she first struck for about 20 minutes. When the ship struck she was going through the water about three or four knots an hour. She had been going at that reduced speed about seven or eight minutes. They struck about five minutes after he reported the anchor clear. The chief officer consulted the chart at about 4-15 p.m. for about five minutes. He then put it in the drawer, and witness did not think he consulted it again before they struck. Immediately after the ship struck the engines were stopped and reversed. Immediately the captain came on board, he ordered the engines full speed ahead and starboarded the helm. The captain gave them orders on the bridge to handle the helm very carefully and not to put it too far over either way. He did not tell witness how many degrees they could put it over with safety. After the repaired rudder had been shipped at Aden, the captain again warned them about the same thing. Witness heard him giving these orders also to the third officer. He heard him giving this warning to the succani several times. When they were on the voyage from Massowa to Bombay, greater part of the rudder fell off. He was below when that happened. He did not see the rudder bent up on the water. Various ineffectual attempts were made to rig a jury rudder. The ship had steered well after leaving Aden till the rudder broke. When he was on watch, he always steered the ship as if she had a damaged rudder. He never put the helm over more than ten degrees in steering across. He had not put it over more than ten degrees when the ship was going full speed since leaving Aden.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said the rocks they struck on at Makalleh were under water. There was no surf breaking over them. The lead was going when they struck. It had been going about half an hour.

In answer to court, witness said when they came to anchor at Makalleh on the morning of 3rd July, the captain ordered 45 fathoms of cable to be paid out. When witness went to heave in 30 fathoms shackle was at the water's edge. He could not say when the chain was shortened in. He could not say whether 45 fathoms of cable were actually paid out. He did not think 15 fathoms could have been hove in without his knowledge. He took no soundings over the stern when the chief officer showed him the rocks. No one looked out before they got under way to see if the captain was coming off. Witness looked for the captain after they had been under way about three quarters of an hour. Before they got under way, the ship was not one ship's length off the rocks. He took no means to ascertain how far the ship was dragging. He took no means to ascertain if the ship was dragging. They could tell that from the cable, which was jumping as if the anchor was dragging over a rocky bottom. He did not advise to drop the second anchor, because the ship was too near the rock. He did not consider 30 fathoms of cable sufficient to hold the ship in 12 fathoms of water. The jury rudder was rigged and carried away. He thought that if the chief officer had obeyed the captain's orders and had rigged the jury rudder by the day light it would have been sufficient. In his opinion the captain could not have done anything further for the safety of the ship than he did. Witness went to Port Office in Bombay, but he was not called on to make any statement. The day before he left the ship the captain told him that the port officer wished to see him. It was in consequence of that he went to the port officer. He went to Calcutta with the chief officer on the 19th of August. The chief officer was appointed to the Bhadra at Calcutta and transferred to the Urya. They coasted in the Bay of Bengal. The Urya was laid up in Calcutta. The chief officer was there when witness left. Witness informed the police at Calcutta where the chief officer was.

Mr. Smith said the port officer had sufficient reason not to take down the statement of the witness.

The President: I have no doubt he had.

Keshav Kanji, succani on board the Cashmere, examined by Mr. Smith, said after the rudder was repaired the captain told him not to put the helm hard over. The chief officer ordered them to put the ship on her course. At first he put the helm over a little, then the chief officer abused him, and told him to put it over at once. He did so as he had received the order. Immediately after that the accident happened.

The President, after consulting his colleagues, stated that no charge could be framed against the chief officer in his absence, nor could the court express any opinion with regard to the conduct of the other officers. So far as the captain was concerned, however, the court considered there were no grounds for attaching any blame to him, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to call upon him for an explanation.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday next for the decision of the court to be announced.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde. Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	60	20	58	42	54	16
Saturday, 10th Sept.	4	37	4	30	2	37
Sunday, 11th Sept.	7	22	6	23	3	2
Total	71	79	68	95	59	55
Total fall to Sept. 11th, 1897	70	82	65	45	61	45
Total fall to Sept. 11th, 1896	86	92	85	39	85	69

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	177	39
On the 8th September, 1898	1	15
Total	178	74

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	38	15
On the 9th September	0	68
Total	38	83
Total fall up to 9th September 1897	52	39
Total fall up to 9th September 1896	61	56

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 10th Sept. 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previous total	22	10	10	49	13	40
On the 9th September	0	0	4	15	0	0
Total	22	10	14	64	13	40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCH-GATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices),

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED

LEONARD HAXELL,

PROPRIETOR.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

AMONG THE

63 PRIZE MEDALS

AND

AWARDS

Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions

CHUBB AND SON

Obtained the only Gold Medals,

awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,

FOR

ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

THE financial quotations were unchanged all round in London yesterday, at 110 1-16 for Consols, 103⅛ for French Rentes, 114 for Indian Sterling Loan, 25-26 1·2fcs. for Paris Exchange on London, and £62 1-2 for 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver remained at 27 7-8d. per oz.; while in New York the value of the metal was 1-8 cent higher, at 60 1-2 cents per oz, demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold, to Bombay.

Barring an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Consols, to 110 1-8, there was to-day in London again no change in the financial quotations. Bar Silver was also 1-16d. per oz. higher, at 27 15-16d. per oz.; but was unchanged in New York at 60 1-2 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·84¼ dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, market firm, business done via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 100 bales were Surats; and Imports, 2,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, at 3 5-32d. per lb. for September delivery, and 3 3-32d. for January-February. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Prices were without change to-day in the Liverpool Cotton market which closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The sales for the day were 8,000 bales; and the Imports, 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 59,000 bales, as against 47,000 bales in the preceding week; the amount forwarded to Consumers was 10,000 bales more, at 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 12,000 bales. The total stock decreased to the extent of 42,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 750,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; December Futures declined 5 points, to 5·60 cents per lb., and March 6 points, to 5·71 cents. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were 15,000 bales.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report issued to-day stated that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States was 79·8 per cent. It was reported that the American crop has been injured by excessive rain.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was still quoted in New York at 5 13-16 cents per lb. to-day. Futures both for December and March were 2 points higher, at 5·62 and 5·73 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 16,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,110,000 bales, compared with 10,240,000 bales at the end of the week previous.

Locally, our cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small business passing. Shippers bought 600 bales Bengal, at Rs. 135 per candy, 100 Chopda, at Rs. 125, and 325 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 125 to Rs. 126; and the mills purchased 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 127; 300 Viramgaum, at Rs. 122 to Rs. 126; 50 Wadhwan, at Rs. 128; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 125.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	145	bales.
Wheat	648	cwts.
Linseed	3,078	,,
Rapeseed	4,660	,,
Poppyseed	702	,,
Castorseed	6,325	,,
Rice	1,301	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet from the shippers' point of view. Steamer owners show no inclination to work anything under 19s. per ton, and hence charterers ask higher rates. Some small lots for Antwerp have been done at 18s. 6d. per ton, for September or October shipment, at sellers' option.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, no transactions of importance being reported, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. ,,
Francs	1·99 3-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and not unsteady, at 93 15-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 93 13-16 for Account, with 84 for 3 per Cents..

SHARES.—The market lacks animation, the following few changes in prices reported being in favour of buyers without exception:—Alliance Mill, Rs. 20 lower; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 15; New Great Eastern, Oriental, and Sassoon, Rs. 10 each; and Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 10 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 23. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 30. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	85,50,000	0	0	85,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,25,31,838	0	1	1,94,48,524	13	8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,81,93,728	13	0	4,97,25,018	1	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,83,512	12	8	2,60,571	10	3
Sundries	23,84,110	0	7	24,18,157	1	9
	Rs. 10,25,48,179	9	4	10,07,02,271	11	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	30,93,204	0	0	42,15,439	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,49,774	0	0	70,49,774	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,53,19,317	5	1	1,44,72,471	0	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,09,32,812	4	11	2,12,03,611	11	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,44,55,832	6	5	1,57,95,191	0	5
Balances with other Banks	5,48,250	13	5	4,98,224	1	4
Bullion	1,375	11	0	1,380	14	0
Dead Stock	13,14,254	3	0	13,14,421	13	0
Stamps	9,025	3	0	9,554	4	6
Sundries	16,50,636	6	3	16,44,678	12	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,96,05,757	13	9	2,07,24,359	7	10
Do. at Branches	1,37,17,339	6	6	1,37,72,175	9	8
	Rs. 10,25,48,179	9	4	10,07,02,271	11	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 30th August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,28,879	Inc.
Do. at Branches	49,07,183	Dec.
Other Deposits	12,96,390	Inc.
Post Bills	22,941	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,22,235	Inc.
Loans	7,46,846	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,20,799	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	14,40,359	do.
Cash at Head Office	11,18,352	do.
Cash at Branches	49,45,764	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 31,98,346 9 10			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,10,327 0 6	39,09,173	10	
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	230,33,146	15	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,371	3	5
Sundries	7,77,688	8	9
Total	367,84,380	6	4
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	27,20,417	15	0
Other authorised Investments	11,66,524	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	58,63,847	8	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	51,68,923	14	4
Bills discounted and purchased	99,26,807	11	7
Balance with other Banks	21,50,155	14	4
Bullion	7,705	10	6
Dead Stock	7,94,501	1	3
Stamps	12,409	8	6
Sundries	73,485	14	0
	233,24,330	7	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	129,59,560	14	9
Total	367,84,380	6	4

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per miles of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	...	2,050
Total for 4 weeks	1,550	1,100	..	2,650
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	110	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	...	28
Total to corresponding date do.	1,550	672	6	2,228

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 111
Do. to date ..... ,, 422

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FARRAN—September 9, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Sir Charles Frederick Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PROCTER—September 10, at Hoylake, Cheshire, England, the wife of H. E. E. Procter, Esq., Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 6, at 226-2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of A S Anderson, of a daughter.
BREED—September 7, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev F W Breed, of a daughter.
LONGHURST—September 6, at Secunderabad, the wife of F H Longhurst, of a son.
WHISTLER—September 3, at Kasauli, the wife of Major A E Whistler, 2nd (Q O) R L I, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOWNER—August 30, at Khoreel Tea Garden, Cachar, George Henry Downer, Manager, Kallinugger and Khoreel Tea Co, Ld, of syncope of the heart, caused by malarial fever.
KINGHORN—September 4, at Sonari, Assam, J S Kinghorn SYLK—September 4, at Madras, of cholera, John, eldest son of the late Christopher Sylk, of Santaneri, Kadur District, Mysore, aged 42.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1898.

WITH a good harvest, following on that of last year, and a good monsoon allaying all fear of drought for some time to come, it would be reasonable to expect a return of general prosperity throughout the country, and a large import and export business in Bombay. That there will be a considerable export trade there is little reason to doubt, but there is at present no indication of a revival of the almost defunct imports. The native dealers are steadily holding off, refusing to commit themselves, in view of two dangers of which they had deplorable experience last year—the possibility of a recrudescence of plague, and what in their eyes would be even more calamitous, at all events from the business point of view, a repetition of the appalling stringency of the money market, which rendered it impossible for perfectly solvent firms to procure advances at almost any price, even on the security of Government paper. Taught by bitter and well-nigh ruinous experience, they decline to renew their stocks, arguing that if plague revives no one will buy, and they will have on their hands unsaleable goods, for which they will have to obtain money at fabulous rates of interest, and may fail to get it, even with Government securities to offer. They sedulously gather in their outstandings, refuse to enter into fresh transactions, and are ready at the first signal of real danger to go up-country and wait for better times. They have lost faith in Government securities, which the experience of last year taught them cannot be converted into money, even at a heavy sacrifice. With Manchester or other imported goods in their hands, and no buyers, and Government paper useless, their position would be well-nigh desperate. Without any commitments and their expense cut down to a minimum, they cannot hope to gain anything, but at all events they will not be ruined. They can wait; and they wait accordingly. Government paper has fallen ten or twelve per cent., being now as far below par as it was formerly above it. A paltry loan of a little over a crore is barely covered even at a heavy discount when but two short years ago four crores issued above par were subscribed several times over. The Municipality which previously found no difficulty in obtaining money at 3½ per cent. now fails to get any acceptable tenders for twenty-nine lakhs at 4 per cent. How has the change been brought about? There can be but one answer; it is mainly the work of the Government, which, intent on forcing up exchange to one and four pence conceived the notable plan of cornering the currency and putting the markets and the business of the country on short allowance. Having raised a large loan in India at a time when money was already scarce, and having then to finance at one and the same time a wholly inopportune and unnecessary war on the North-West country, a famine covering a larger area than was ever before known, and a second visitation of plague, the capital ordinarily available to finance the trade of the country was diverted from its usual channels; and this the Government, it is not extravagant to say, regarded as a stroke of good fortune counterbalancing the ill.

There was unquestionably a money famine in Bombay and Western India, in Bengal and Madras as well. In view of this manifestly artificial dearth of available capital what did the Government of India do? What they should have done in their own interests, and in the interests of the country, staggering under heavy blows, was to take steps to relieve the pressure that was strangling trade and threatening general bankruptcy. With large balances in the treasury when the revenue began to flow in they might have made available a reasonable proportion of the accumulations in their hands for the trade of the country. They flatly refused to do anything of the kind, even when offered the high rate of interest then prevailing, and the undoubted security of their own paper. The truth is the Government of India believed that the occasion was furnished by a beneficent Providence to enable them to achieve at last a stable exchange and a one and four penny rupee. In that belief they regarded the dearth of money and the enormous difficulties of sending forward the produce of the interior to Bombay for export to Europe as something to thank God on. They did not move hand or foot to assist trade or traders, not seeing that confidence in their financial policy was being destroyed while stable exchange is as remote as ever. That the Government of India had the means of materially helping the development if the trade of the Empire without incurring any risk, and with substantial gain to their own revenue is beyond question. In former years the Government placed large balances with the Presidency Banks, which were thus able to assist the Exchange Banks, the trading Corporations, and mercantile firms in the busy season. At Home the Bank of England as a matter of routine uses the treasury balances not required immediately by the Government, for the purposes of the general trade of the country. In or about the year 1876, the Government of India thought fit to discontinue or largely restrict the use by the Presidency Banks of the treasury balances, affecting to believe that some day the money might be suddenly required for war or other emergent purpose and that its sudden withdrawal might cause panic or at all events, monetary inconvenience in commercial circles. It did not occur to the omniscient officials who propounded this plausible reason for departing from English precedent, that the Government need never advance to the Banks more than a safe margin of the funds required for ordinary purposes and as insurance against emergencies. The average balances at the disposal of the Accountant-General may be taken as from twelve to fifteen crores, according to the time of year, the heaviest balances coinciding with the busy season—from February till May inclusive. The working balance required is eight crores; putting it at ten crores, to be on the safe side in view of the unforeseen, from four to five crores might be used to assist the merchants and traders and agriculturists of the country during the period of greatest activity. The advantage of this course was pressed on the attention of the Government of India by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ten years ago; but without eliciting anything more informing than the declaration that the Government would not discuss the question, the wisdom of the administrators of twelve years before when circumstances were quite different having disposed of it for all time. The *chose jugee* attitude of mind is not confined to France.

When last year the strain on the trading classes of this Presidency was near the breaking point, the Government were asked to advance funds to the Presidency Bank to assist numerous business men requiring advances on undoubted securities all available capital being engaged in financing, so far as might be, the produce coming from up-country for export. The answer in the first instance was a positive refusal to lend Government money on Government securities—at less than the Bank rate. The effect of that proviso would have been that the Bank should pledge its securities for money which it was to lend to others at the risk of fraud, failure, delays at sea, and the like while the Government ran none, and incurred no cost of administration. Such proposal was not business; perhaps it would not be uncharitable to say it was not intended to lead to business. When the needs of the trade of the Presidency became still more pressing, reputable and undoubtedly solvent firms being within measurable distance of bankruptcy, the Bank offered to pay the full rate insisted on by Government. The loan was refused. The Government declared that there was nothing in the situation to make such a step necessary, and the trading community was left to face a well-nigh desperate situation without the assistance which this Government had the power to give but stolidly refused. Unquestionably the bitter experience of last year is the efficient and all-sufficient cause of the determination of the native dealers this year to let the import trade alone and not to commit themselves to any engagements which with a restricted currency it will not be possible for them to meet. This attitude of abstention does not affect the foreign trade alone. The dealers are unwilling to buy the output of the Bombay mills for sale up-country. In certain not improbable contingencies the stock purchased might remain in the godowns unsold. Where then could they obtain the money to meet their bills? They will not buy this year, and the mill-owners are driven to economise. Some are proposing to stop running on certain days in the week, which of course means a diminution of wages to the workers. Others, remembering that on the resumption of business after the begira of the panic-stricken hands in 1897 they had to pay Rs. 2 per diem instead of eight or ten annas, propose to reduce wages from Rs. 12 per mensem to Rs. 8. This proposal is not likely to meet with ready acceptance. But what can the mill-owners do when they too have to face for the second and even the third time a money market in which money can only be had, if at all, at prohibitive rates? There is however this element of hope in the situation. We have recently stated on good authority that the Currency Commission is fully impressed with the necessity of devising means of tiding over the difficulties created by the stringency of the currency in India during this period of transition. We believe that one measure for securing that end that will have the full consideration of the Commission, is the placing at the disposal of the trade of the country part of the balances in the Government treasuries. That measure would do all that is required; or at all events go a great way in that direction. Last year it was withheld by the Government, which elected to play the part of the dog in the manger.

THE large audience which assembled in the Town Hall at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy memorial meeting on August 26th and listened to the eloquent tribute paid by the Chief Justice to the worth of the deceased Baronet little thought that only a brief fortnight later Sir Charles Farran himself would pass away beyond the sphere which he has so conspicuously adorned. The news of his death, which became known on Saturday morning, was startling in its suddeness, for although it was expected on Friday that it would be some days before he would be able to resume attendance at the High Court owing to a delicate operation having been performed upon him, his illness was not regarded as alarming. This unfortunately mistaken impression was mainly due to his own desire that there should be no publication of the news of his illness. The shock to the public is therefore all the greater. Deep as has been the general grief at the loss of first one and then another prominent citizen of Bombay during the last few months, it may safely be averred that no loss in recent years has occasioned such widespread regret as that which befel the city late on Friday night. No less by his personal gifts than by his exalted official position he was pre-eminent amongst his fellows. The death of the head of the judiciary in the Presidency would in any case be regarded as a public misfortune. In the present instance the regret that is felt on general grounds is heightened by the universal esteem and admiration in which the late Chief Justice was held. As one recalls his recent tribute to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, it is impossible to fail to recognise how aptly much of it applied to the speaker himself. "If I were to refer to the leading characteristics of our deceased friend," said Sir Charles, "I should speak of the moderation of his views, his unvarying courtesy, amounting almost to chivalry, and his keen sense of honour and duty. . . . He was a good man *sans peur et sans reproche*." In using these words respecting Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Chief Justice was unconsciously delineating some traits of his own personal character. But he was more than a polished and courtly gentleman: he possessed high intellectual gifts, and for nearly a generation he has had a widespread reputation as an erudite and able lawyer. His professional career in Bombay dates back to the year 1865, when he was but 25 years of age, and it was just after a quarter of a century's work at the Bar, and in various Crown appointments—including several acting judgeships—that he was permanently gazetted a Judge of the High Court. His success at the Bar was conspicuous, but it was on the Bench that he found his true *metier*.

When the Chief Justiceship became vacant on the retirement of Sir Charles Sargeant, widespread satisfaction was caused by Sir Henry Fowler's nomination of Mr. Justice Farran to succeed him. The new Chief Justice had never actively identified himself with either political party at Home, and it was felt that the appointment marked a good departure in the patronage of the India Office, in that the choice was made not on account of party services, but purely and solely on the ground of high qualification. The satisfaction was all the greater since the appointment was made from within the Bombay Bench and did not go to an outsider. Writing at the time we remarked: "Coming after so sound a lawyer and popular a judge as Sir Charles Sargeant, the new incumbent must be prepared to be himself judged by a very high standard, but this ordeal Mr. Farran has no reason to fear." The three years that have since elapsed have fully justified that estimate. Sir Charles, both as a Puisne Judge and a Chief Justice, gave constant proof that he had in its best sense the judicial mind combined with a deep and sound knowledge of the law, and withal that tireless patience and innate courtesy which go to the making of a great judge. As we said three years ago: "Those who have watched the Chief Justice on the Bench delivering one of his carefully-considered judgements—not a word too much—rejecting all superfluity and dealing with the kernel of the case and that only, must have recognised in him a judge of no ordinary calibre. Every judgment stood the test of the Appeal Court." In the exalted office of Chief Justice, the deceased knight not only maintained but increased his high reputation as an able, conscientious, and painstaking judge. His reputation will rest on his judicial dignity, his acumen, his wide knowledge of the law, and his freedom from class prejudice. But these traits, valuable as they are, do not suffice to account for the affectionate regard entertained towards him by all classes, as testified to by the grief of the large concourse of people who, in spite of the unfavourable weather, gathered round his open grave yesterday. This affection rested on the deeper foundation of the innate nobility of his character.

ANOTHER of those cruel and senseless crimes against society of which the Continental Anarchists have been so frequently guilty of late was committed on Saturday, when the Empress of Austria fell a victim to the knife of an Italian anarchist. The murder was perpetrated at Geneva, where presumably Her Majesty was staying for the benefit of her health. The sympathy of the civilised world will go out to the Emperor Franz Josef for the loss of a wife who has shared his joys and sorrows for no less a period than 44 years, and it will also be extended to the peoples who own the sway of the United Monarchy. The intense excitement which prevails in Vienna is the natural outcome of the affection with which the Emperor is regarded in his capital, and the domestic tragedy which now absorbs the attention of his subjects will postpone for some time to come the conflict of race which has of late threatened a crisis in the relations of the peoples of the Dual Kingdom.

THE s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last, the 10th instant.

AFTER a break of nearly a month, interrupted only by occasionally light showers, it commenced raining on Thursday night, and the downpour throughout Saturday night was so heavy that the whole of the Chinchpoogly Road was yesterday morning found to be flooded with water two feet deep. The tramway traffic had to be suspended for a time yesterday morning between Victoria Gardens and Parel Terminus. Many streets and bye-lanes in the native town were inundated, and pedestrians were seen wading about in water up to their knees.

THE hearing of evidence at the Marine Court of Enquiry on the grounding of the s.s. Cashmere, was concluded on Saturday, when the President Mr. Saunders Slater announced that in the opinion of the court there were no grounds for attaching any blame to the captain of the vessel, and that no charge could be framed against the Chief Officer in his absence. The written verdict of the Court will be given on Thursday next.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the mail steamer Carthage, were the Hon'ble Sir Francis W. Maclean Kt., Q. C., Chief Justice of Bengal; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. O'Kinealy and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amir Ali, C. I. E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. F. Rampini, all Puisne Judges Bengal High Court; Mr. R. A. Lamb-Fugh, barrister-at-law, Calcutta High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. Lawrence Jenkins and others.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1896, Rs. 14,21,10,000; August 1897, Rs. 8,50,43,000; August 1898, Rs. 14,37,19,000.

IT has been found impossible to punish the raiders who attacked the coolie camp in the Tochi some weeks ago. They were mostly Khoetwals from Afghan territory who got safely back to their homes.

FOLLOWING Major Keene., who lectures on the Burmese War of 1885-87 on Monday next at the United Service Institution in Simla, Colonel Sinclair will lecture on the first Sikh war on the 28th instant.

THE Select Committee sitting at Simla on the central Provinces Tenancy and Land Bills will have their report ready for presentation in about a fortnight. The Bills will be passed by the Viceroy's legislative Council before the end of October.

AFTER the Christmas holidays, General Elliot will direct the cavalry manœuvres between Umballa and Aligarh. As regards staff the Northern Division will be commanded by a British cavalry officer and the Southern by an Indian officer. Two brigadiers will belong to the British and four to the Indian service. Of the latter one will be chosen from the Frontier Force, one each from the Bengal and Madras Commands, and one from a Local Corps in Central India.

THE little mountain line known as the Cherra-Companyganj Railway in Assam was nearly wiped out of existence by the earthquake of last year. In June, July and August there were abnormal rains, and in the first four days of September last year 80 inches of rain fell, and the floods brought down sand and boulders from the slips in the hills. These floods first destroyed the bridge over the Dholai River, carrying it completely away: they then burst the dry stone masonry across the Dhubri River, and the water, flowing by the latter river and across the country, washed away the railway embankment from Therria to Bolaganj, the line had to be closed for all traffic.

AN important reorganisation scheme for the conservancy of Calcutta has just been launched by the Municipality. After full consideration by special and general committees of the Corporation, it has been decided to provide an annual increase of Rs. 63,054 for such improvements as the city specially needs at the present moment. An outlay of Rs. 26,400 will be set apart for the purchase of carts and bullocks, and the Corporation has decided on the afternoon conservancy service being carried out in eleven wards. The Corporation proposes to increase the conservancy staff and the wages of employes, and to purchase mop carts and bullocks. The scheme will be tried up to the 1st April next.

THE total net customs duty collected in Calcutta last year shows a decrease of Rs. 4,31,317, compared with the previous year's figures. The falling off occurred under the heads of import duty on general merchandise and salt, while the increase of Rs. 47,499 was under the head of export duty—said to be due to the partial recovery of the rice trade after the late famine. The decrease in import duty on general merchandise is ascribed to the smaller imports of cotton and woollen goods and machinery, and in the case of salt to the larger quantities going into bond, as the actual imports were largely in excess of the previous year. The bulk of the Indian export trade was with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 58·67 per cent in 1897 to 53·87. The falling off in value was equivalent to 8 per cent and the total trade recorded is the smallest since 1892-93.

OWING to the continuous heavy down pour of rain on Saturday morning, the railway line was again breached in several places between Shwemyo and Tatkon stations on the Mandalay-Rangoon line. The train service has been greatly disorganised, and passengers and mails have to be transhipped with great trouble. The Engineering Department were at work night and day at the breached portions, and hoped to put the line in thorough order by Tuesday morning if there was no more rain. Sleepers and ballast were washed away for about half a mile. In consequence of this, the mails and passengers which left Mandalay on Saturday morning, and should have arrived at Rangoon on Sunday morning, only arrived at 8-45 on Monday morning. The Mandalay Mail only travelled as far as the breach, while Sunday's Mail missed the English Mail.

LOVERS of old world picturesqueness will grieve to hear that Concarneau, near Lorient, is burnt down. That rare old place was chiefly built of oak. Concarneau, I dare say, would be an unhealthy place for any but seaside Bretons to live in. It belonged to "la Bretagne bretonnante." The fire began yesterday in a fish-salting factory, and has raged ever since. Admiral Menard telegraphs to the Government for help of every kind for the burnt out inhabitants. Three torpedo-boats and the brigade were sent from Lorient, but what could they do? The saltiness of the old wooden houses greatly increased their combustibility. Admiral Menard speaks of Concarneau being a furnace, and does not see how a single old house can escape.

THE Protet, which was recently launched at the Chentiers de la Gironde, Bordeaux, is a second-class cruiser designed by M. Tissier. She displaces 4,065 tons, and is 331ft. 10in. long, with 44ft. 8in. beam, and 21ft. 1in. draught. Protection is given by a 2½in. steel deck, and the ship is sheathed with teak and coppered for foreign service. Her Belleville boilers, in four separate compartments, and her engines to develop 9,000 horse power and give a speed of nineteen knots, are on board. The cruiser will receive her guns at Rochefort. The armament will comprise four 6·4in., ten 3·9 in., ten 1·8in., and two 1·4in. quick-firers, and there will be two torpedo tubes. The normal coal supply will be 563 tons, and the ship's company will number 384 officers and men.

SOMEBODY once took the trouble to write an exceeding foolish book on thirty-six ways of squandering a fortune, but a far more original method of disposing of his wealth than any suggested in this work has occurred to M. Jean Barres, a wealthy Frenchman. Years ago M. Barres emigrated to the Argentine Republic, where he made a large fortune, which he has now returned to Paris to spend. He has arrived at the conviction that if Frenchmen are lacking in Colonial initiative the reason is that the orthography of their language is absurdly complicated and contrary to commonsense. Desirous of benefiting his countrymen, M. Barres has decided that the greatest service he can render them is to induce them to adopt the phonetic system of spelling. He has resolved to devote his entire fortune to effecting this revolution. During his lifetime he is to subsidise a periodical, the "Reforme Orthographique," which is to champion his ideas, which are also to be promulgated by highly-paid lecturers, who will carry the good and, above all, reasonably spelled word throughout the country—of course, at the expense of M. Barres. After his death all money is to go to the cause, the leaders of which will thus have a budget at their disposal of some £10,000 a year. It should, writes the correspondent of the "Morning Post," be said in defence of M. Barres that a number of eminent French literary men share his views to the extent of holding that spelling reforms are desirable. MM. Anatole France, Jules Lemaitre, Gustav Larroumet, and Francisque Sarcey, to mention but a few names, are of this opinion. In short, M. Barres cannot be accused of squandering his fortune in bad company.

THE views of the Iron Chancellor on Russian expansion projects in Asia and German policy towards her Eastern neighbour and England are made public by Anton Memminger in the columns of a Bavarian paper. In his last conversation with Count Herbert upon the morning of his death, Bismarck dismissed as ridiculous his Russian pupil's boast as having prevented a second war between Germany and France. The Iron Chancellor passed on to inquire what a Russo-German war could effect. "What do we want with, or in, Russia?" he asked "Supposing we were really to defeat her, we should have as the highest reward for our pains the restless Poles as our neighbours, who are as little fitted for an independent State organism as the modern Jews are for a new Judaic Empire. From Russia proper we could get nothing. Indeed, Germany is enough for us. Our appetite is appeased. If the English are displeased with Russian expansion in Asia, than they must settle with the Russians themselves. The Kaiser, it is to be hoped, will never be induced to play the thankless role of a good-natured crane for the English wolf, and permit Germany to enter a European war for the sake of John Bull's interests. When we were in distress, England took the part of our enemies, and tried to do business on both sides. When, therefore, England gets wedged between the French horse and the Russian elephant, let us not rush in with a pitchfork. Let us, rather, serenely watch the stiff-shirted lord being scrunched until he cries aloud unto God!

PEOPLE who are afraid of being buried alive can take courage. In an article in "Chambers's Journal it is mentioned that among other wonderful things rendered possible by the X rays, it is easy, by varying the form of ray, to photograph the interior of the human body, the resultant photographs differing according to whether the body is dead or living. This means, of course, supposing the invention to be worth anything, that the world will be placed in possession of what scientists have long been seeking—an absolute test whether death has really taken place. In Paris the rays have already been used to good purpose. The relatives of a man who was supposed to havedied were afraid to inter him, lest the spark of life had not quite departed. In the end they satisfied themselves by having the thorax exposed to the Rontgen rays. The result dispelled all doubt and fear. The slightest and most occasional movement of the heart would have blurred the picture there was no such movement—the heart was still and rigid—the man was dead beyond all question. There is reason to hope therefore that the uncertainties and horrors of premature burial—pictured in so thrilling a manner in "Les Miserables"—will now be a thing of the past; and that the haunting fear which has pursued so many nervous people through life will vanish like the mists of night before the rising sun. The extent to which these fears have marred the lives of well-known people is clearly set forth:—"Wilkie Collins left a missive among his papers directing that when he died, a thorough examination of his body was to be made by a skilled surgeon. Lady Burton, wife of Captain Sir Richard Burton, ordered that her body should be pierced with a needle in the region of the heart. Mr. Edmund Yates, of the "World" Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Harriet Martineau, the [illegible] and Hans Anderson, the writer of so many fairy tales, may be mentioned as instances of men and women who have left instructions that they should not be interred until everything possible had been done to make sure that they were lifeless. In some cases it was the severance of a vein in others even decapitation, that was resolved upon." The writer also points to cases of premature burial, on which subject there is a large literature which is interesting, if gruesome, reading. The

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA MURDERED.

ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA.

ALLEGED ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

An Italian anarchist, named Luccheni, murdered the Empress of Austria to-day by stabbing Her Majesty with a stiletto in a street of Geneva.

The murderer was arrested.

LATER.

Detailed accounts of the murder of the Empress of Austria state that Her Majesty was stabbed while proceeding to the steamboat pier from her hotel.

Though felled to the ground by the blow of the assassin, the Empress rose immediately and boarded a steamer, where she fainted.

The steamer left the quay but soon returned, and Her Majesty was then taken back to her hotel, where she died in about three hours.

Intense excitement prevails in Vienna, the streets of the capital being thronged by crowds.

SEPT, 11.

According to the latest accounts the Empress was stabbed in the bosom with a slender triangular file.

Only a few drops of blood escaped after the blow, and at first Her Majesty was not aware that she was wounded, and imagined that it was simply an attempt to steal her watch.

It is believed the crime is the outcome of an anarchist conspiracy.

Ten arrests have been made in Lausanne.

THE ADVANCE IN THE SOUDAN.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

A DISASTER AVERTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Later details of the battle of Omdurman show that General MacDonald's brigade of Soudanese, while isolated, were exposed to a dangerous onslaught by two great bodies of the enemy, but the steadiness of their fire and the discipline of the troops, added to the Brigadier's handling of his men, saved a disaster.

BRITISH TROOPS RETURNING FROM KHARTOUM.

SEPT. 10.

The British troops at Khartoum are returning northward as fast as the transports permit.

THE SIRDAR AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

The Sirdar has sent all the Press correspondents at Khartoum back to Cairo.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF FASHODA BY THE FRENCH.

News has reached Omdurman that a force of white men, believed to be French, occupies Fashoda.

A British flotilla proceeds up the White Nile as soon as possible.

The Khalifa recently sent two steamers up the Nile to ascertain the truth of the report about the occupation of Fashoda by a white force, and one of these boats has just returned to Omdurman, where she surrendered to the British.

The commander of the vessel reports having narrowly escaped destruction from the fire of the garrison at Fashoda, and states that he lost heavily.

THE OUTBREAK IN CRETE.

SEPT. 9.

It is reported that further fires broke out in Candia yesterday and that the British warships again shelled the town.

The reinforcements of 250 men of the Border Regiment from Malta have arrived at Candia, but are unable to enter the town.

SEPT. 10.

The Admirals in Cretan waters have requested the Powers to send each another battalion of troops to Crete, and in response to this demand an Italian battalion sails immediately.

THE LATE WAR.

SEPT. 11.

The Spanish Senate has adopted the protocol of peace with America.

THE BRITISH AGENT IN ABYSSINIA.

SEPT. 9.

Lieutenant Harrington has left Zeila for Abyssinia.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Nubia, with the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, has sailed for Bombay.

DEATH OF SARDAR DYAL SINGH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 11.

Sardar Dyal Singh, proprietor of the "Tribune," died after a short illness on Friday afternoon, widely and deeply regretted. The Sardar was only 49 years old at the time of his death, which is a great loss to the Punjab.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brindisi (extra) arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Verona (extra) arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay (extra) left Moji yesterday.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Melbourne, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, arrived at Suez on Friday, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowanagar	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
Bar per cent. Sterling Loan	114
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 1-2
Bar Silver	27 7-8

LIEUTENANT GRENFELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

It may save anxiety to his friends to know that Lieutenant Grenfell, 12th Lancers, who has been reported killed in the gallant cavalry charge at Omdurman, is not the Lieutenant Grenfell who was on Sir Francis Grenfell's staff as has been alleged. Lieutenant R. S. Grenfell of the 12th Lancers is son of the late Mr. Pascal Grenfell of Rose, Merton and Co., and nephew, not son, to Sir Francis. The Grenfell on Sir Francis's staff is Lieutenant H. M. Grenfell, who is presumably still alive. He belongs to the 1st Life Guards, and is brother to Lieutenant Grenfell of the 12th Lancers.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM ENTERIC.

Second-Lieutenant E. V. Tighe, R.A., died at Quetta yesterday of enteric.

THE LORALAI MURDER.

The Utman Khel forest chowkidar was arrested yesterday in connection with the murder, last June, of the chowkidar and mali of the Assistant Political Agent at his bungalow at Loralai.

THE SENI-KHARGPUR RAILWAY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening for the public carriage of passengers of the Seni-Khargpur (Midnapore) section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, about one hundred miles in length.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Major W. H. O'Neill, R.A., is under orders to proceed home at once on being posted to the Royal Horse Artillery Depot at Woolwich.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The ties in the Durand Football Tournament were drawn to-day. In the first round the Rifle Brigade meet the first Volunteer team. The 9th Lancers meet the New Club, the Devons meet the York and Lancaster, and the North Staffords Regimental team meet the Somersets; while the 16th Lancers, Black Watch, North Staffords, Jutogh detachment team, and the second Volunteer team have drawn byes. The first ties will be played on the 19th and 20th; the second ties on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th; the semi-finals on 26th and 27th, and the finals on the 30th. In a scratch match played to-day, the 9th Lancers beat a mixed team of volunteers by one goal to nothing.

CRICKET MATCH.

POONA vs. BOMBAY.

POONA, SEPT 11.

The annual cricket match Poona versus Bombay commenced yesterday. The following gentlemen represented Poona: Messrs. Sprott, Sale, Deas, Pocock, Krickenbeck, Beresford, Bain, Haverton, Shearne, Bradford and Young. Mr. Bond could not play owing to a bad accident, but will play in the Presidency match.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

Plague in Hubli is now declining. There were 33 cases, 31 deaths on the 7th, and 27 cases, 28 deaths on the 8th: total cases 2,938 and 2,467 deaths. There were five cases and four deaths in Bhor State on Friday, and 12 cases, 7 deaths yesterday.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The following are the results of the races at the fourth monsoon meeting held yesterday on the maidan:—

PONY STAKES.

Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Wellington	1
Mr Brian's Major General	2
Mr Birkmyre's Parrakeet	3

WOODBURN STAKES.

Mr Loftus' Saucepan, Owner	1
Mr Butler's Defender, White	2
Mr Martin's Princess, Hard	3

MILITARY STAKES.

Mr Gresson's Mavourneen, Owner	1
Mr Edward's Mark the Second, Owner	2
Major Humphrey's Disraeli, Owner	3

SEPTEMBER STAKES.

Mr Queenhill's King of Spades, White	1
Mr Lovick's Azuren, Hardy	2
Mr Booty's Fried Fish, Mr Deakin	3

CITY STAKES.

Mr Raleigh's Golden Flower, Mr Lotfus	1
Mr Martin's Lucy Fry, Hard	2
Mr Walmsley's Hesperus, White	3

SECUNDERABAD RACE.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT, 10.

The last of the Secunderabad moonsoon meeting was witnessed to-day by a very large crowd, and it was practically the best day of the meeting. Results:—

PONY HURDLES.—For all ponies; handicap; one and quarter miles over six flights of hurdles.

Mr. J. B.'s Zeo, 11st. 7lbs., Stapleton-Cotton	1
Major George's Apollo, 10st. 0lbs., Woodmass Archer	2
Mr. Shee's Gold Mohur, 8st. 7lbs., Native	3

Also ran Umber, 10st. 10lbs. Zeo won easily by 10 lengths; 2 lengths divided second and third. Time—2 min. 39 2-5th secs.

LADIES' PLATE.—For all horses which never won a race value Rs. 5; handicap; three and quarter furlongs.

Mr. Aherne's Victor Hugo, 11st. 7lbs., Owner	1
Captain Plunkett's Machri, O. Cornish	2
Captain Caulfield's Broker, 11st. 11lbs., Harbord	3

Also ran Sapphire, 11st. 7lbs.; Poona, 11st. 4lbs.; The Baron, 10st. 7lbs.; Breadwinner, 9st. 0lb. Won by three and half lengths; a length between second and third. Time—45 1-2 secs.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—For all horses; handicap; 5 furlongs.

Captain the Hon'ble Sclater-Booth's Captain Cook, 11st. 7lbs., Woodmass	1
Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's Waldoo, 9st. 4lbs., Cornish	2
Davur's Macaroon, 10st. 10lbs., Stapleton-Cotton	3

Also ran Atlantic, 9st. 7lbs.; Jenny, 9st. 11lbs. Won comfortably by a length and half between second and third. Time—1 min. 7secs.

THE DWARF CHAMPION HANDICAP.—For all Arabs and C. Bs. (13st. 3lbs. and under); 3 quarter furlongs.

Mr. Halford's China, 12st. 0lb., Stapleton-Cotton	1
Nazir Beg's Choice, 9st. 9lb's. Cornish	2
Major Asfur-ud-Dowlah's Findiater, 9st., 9lbs. Woodmass	3

Also ran Rustom, 10st. 10lbs.; Gold Mohur, 10st. 3lbs.; Bay Rum, 9st. 0lb.; Sultan, 9st. 0lb. Won easily by a length and half; a length divided second and third. Time—46 1-5th secs.

LAIK-UD-DOWLAH PLATE.—For all ponies; handicap; 5 furlongs.

Rajah Lochun Chund's Nix, 9st. 13lbs., Cornish	1
Captain Hay's Bopeep, 11st. 7lbs., Owner	2
Mr. Halliday's Diomed, 8st. 0lb., Owner	3

Also ran Maharani, 10st. 13lbs.; Margot, 9st. 13lbs; Aneezah, 8st. 10lbs.; Bahadur, 8st. 2lbs. Won by one and half lengths easily; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 11 4-5th secs.

THE passage through the "Britannia" of no less than seventy-one cadets in a single batch or term is a notable event in the annals of the training ship. If the present rate of entry is maintained the lieutenants' list must soon begin to feel the effect, and the anxiety of Mr. H. W. Wilson anent the weakness of the list may decline. In a recent contribution to the "Fortnightly Review," Mr. Wilson complained that the British Navy was short of lieutenants by some 600, and was at least successful in showing that a large proportion of junior officers are being trained in other navies. Mr. Wilson should pause to consider the disadvantages that are intimately connected with a large lieutenants' list in time of peace. The list has been raised considerably by the entry of a hundred lieutenants from the Reserve and by the larger entries of cadets during the past ten years. It is surely better for promotion that the list should not be too greatly expanded, and this is a consideration that has to be regarded at Whitehall. The lieutenants' list is still below the authorised strength, but there is something to be said in favour of maintaining a fair flow of promotion, and this can only be secured by having a reserve of officers and limiting the active list. The proposals to fill vacancies in the Royal Naval Reserve by entering midshipmen from the Conway and Worcester and passing them through the grades up to the rank of lieutenant should enable the Admiralty to build up a force of capable and well-trained officers, ready for service in war.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

A MASONIC CONCERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

THE north wind blows crisp from the snows, and the pelting thunder showers it brings with it not only come from another direction, but are totally different from the steady downpour of the monsoon. And between whiles the sun guilds hillsides already changing to tinted browns, with here and there a patch of scarlet millet in flower before its time. And in the evening purple gathers on the peaks, under masses of clinging cloud, and the hillman knows that the weary rains are almost past and the lovely stillness of Himalayan autumn at hand. Day by day too the traffic on the cart road has revived, and rattling tongas are depositing the crowd that flocks here annually for September.

The teams that are competing in the Durand Football Tournament have arrived and commenced practice at Annandale, where the white tents of the camp on the spur, which a week ago were deserted, are now populous with British privates busy getting themselves into condition for the coming contest. The ties are to be drawn next Saturday, the first round being played off on 19th and 20th, two matches each day. It is too early as yet to form much of an opinion as to the relative merits of the teams. On their Indian record the choice should lie between the Black Watch and the Somersets, but the North Staffords, of whom less is known, also have a good many supporters, and the whole are so even a lot that close finishes are likely to be the rule rather than the exception.

A very successful masonic concert took place at the Town Hall on Monday, almost every seat in that large building being occupied. The chorus was the biggest that has been seen in Simla for some time, consisting of between sixty and seventy voices, and with the orchestra, all under the able direction of Mr. Mackinnon, was very effective. The programme opened with a grand vocal march of the Masons, and its refrain—

"And so we march along,
The aged and the youth,
And strive to conquer wrong,
With love, relief and truth,"

as the masonic procession moved up the hall and took their places, was exceedingly impressive with its full choru's and orchestral accompaniment. Mrs. Cleland Scott's sweet well tuned mezzo-soprano was afterwards heard to advantage in Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer!" and she was accorded an enthusiastic encore, her part in the Messiah later in the evening being also greatly appreciated, though some of the more exacting of the admirers of her wonderful voice are inclined to prefer her in simple melodies. Of the other items in the programme, Mrs. Locke Elliott's violin solo, which was warmly encored, was perhaps the most striking. Mr. Mackinnon's rendering on the cornet of Cowen's "Promise of Life" was also something a long way beyond the ordinary in merit, however; while the true tenor which the Masons have been so fortunate as to discover in Mr. McMahon, who was heard in the Messiah, is of very considerable power and sweetness and a great acquisition to the concert.

Of other social functions during the week, the most noticeable has been a charming variety entertainment given by Lady Mackworth Young at Barnes Court on Tuesday evening, at which the Viceroy and Lady Elgin, and just as many of the leading people in Simla as space could be made for, were present. A portion of the ball-room, curtained off, made an excellent stage. This, of course, reduced the space available for the audience, but was the best possible arrangement, acoustics of the room considered, and the numbers were so skilfully arranged that, while every corner was filled, no crowding took place. The programme opened with a pretty plantation scene, the chorus comprising a number of good voices, including Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Cavendish, Miss Craigie, and Miss W. Craigie, Miss Macdonald, Miss Higham, Miss Beresford-Lovett, Colonel Craigie, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Irvine, and Captain Frazer, the solo "Far away ober dere" being charmingly sung by Captain Annesley. This was followed by a picture song in which Miss Waterfield as "Silvia" daintily flouted Captain Frazer, who took the part of bucolic "Simon." Captain Popham Young then amused the audience with a clever recital, the stage being meanwhile cleared for a pretty Pierrot dance by Mrs. Watson, Miss Beresford-Lovett, and Colonel Bourke. This was followed by two charming picture songs, the first by Mrs. Day and General Beresford-Lovett, the second by Miss Morony, and Mr. Irvine, the first part of the performance terminating in a taking song and gavotte executed by Mrs. Cleland Scott and Mr. Waterfield. The second part opened with some dainty tableau, in which Miss Arnott, Colonel Stopford, and Mr. Barron figured, the solo being sweetly sung by Mrs. Strachey. This was followed by General Beresford-Lovett's rendering of the cliquot song, in which his version, in the most Parisian of French, of the goings on of the Simla belle created much merriment. Some pretty picture songs by Miss Warren and Colonel Rundall, and Miss Paley and Colonel Craigie, and a solo by Mr. Yates led up to a bright little comedietta, "The Mouse Trap," in which Mrs. Elsmie, Mrs. Strachey, Miss Montgomery, Miss Waterfield, Miss Westland and Captain Strachey took part, the whole closing with a plantation chorus, Mr. Irvine taking the solo.

EVENING CONCERT AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

A MOST charming concert was arranged for Saturday evening at the Tivoli Theatre by Messrs. Seymour Dove and Ben Defreece, and very successful it proved. In spite of the rain, which came down in heavy showers throughout the evening, the audience mustered strong, and the thanks of a very full and appreciative house are due to Messrs. Dove and Defreece for providing so good an entertainment. The programme, which was very full and varied, could not, unfortunately, be strictly adhered to owing to the unavoidable absence of some of the performers, but every item on it was very creditably performed. It is seldom that so good an orchestra is heard at the Tivoli. Time and harmony were observed with precision, and great credit is due to Mr. Dove, under whose able direction it was conducted. Madame Lily Howard sang very sweetly and in her usual finished manner Tosti's "Goodbye" and "To all eternity," and very kindly gave us an encore, a selection from the "Geisha." Mr. Carpenter was applauded to the echo for his character songs, "Music Mad" and "Muddled Medley." Mr. Reynolds, who made his debut on the Bombay boards, sang with great feeling and in a full rich baritone, "The Holy City" and Adair's "Gladiator," and we hope we may venture to prophecy a brilliant future, and to hear him sing again and again. The ever popular Mr. Ben Defreece, in his inimitable manner, sang "A nice quiet week" and "Clever Mr. Green" in character, and fairly brought the house down. Mr. Anderson played a violin solo in a very masterly style with great feeling, and the playing of Mr. Thornton, Lieut. Vines, and Lieut. Money was a musical treat, a new feature being a duet on the banjo and banjeaurine in perfect harmony. The accompaniments were, as usual, played by Mr. Dove.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. CREAGH, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, will proceed to Poona to preside over a Board of Examination being held at Poona on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant for the examination of field officers in tactical fitness for commands.

THE *Lancet* says:—"We are pleased to learn on the best authority that during the past fortnight the progress made by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been very gratifying to his surgeons. Indeed, during the five weeks and a few days which have now elapsed since the accident, nothing has occurred to interrupt the progress of the case. The local conditions are all satisfactory. There is but slight effusion remaining in the joint, and but limited swelling in the surrounding parts. The fragments are maintained in close opposition, the amount of separation not exceeding a quarter of an inch, and the progress of union is proceeding in the ordinary way. Gentle massage has been daily practised with much advantage to the muscular tone and general nutrition of the limb, and recently slight passive movements of the joint itself have been accomplished without any pain or inconvenience. The upper fragment is kept under complete control during these movements, no undue stress is put upon it, and it shows no sign of syphilis—a condition of things which augurs well for the future mobility of the joint. It is not possible, of course, at so early a date to say with precision how far the motion in the limb will be completely recovered, but every possible precaution against mishap will, of course, be taken."

FINAL OF THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY FOR THE WELSH.

THE WELSH RETAIN THE CUP.

THE final of the Rugby Tournament was completely spoilt on Saturday. With the ground about six inches deep in water, it was a toss up who won, and the Welsh did it by a try to *nil*. It was almost a pity that the game could not be postponed till Monday, but owing to three or four men of the Gymkhana team being due to play cricket at Poona on that day, it was impossible to put off the game. A description would be not only impossible but most uninteresting, and though the Welsh would have in all probability won the cup anyway, there is no doubt that had it been possible to play off the final on Monday a great game would have resulted.

The Welsh started the ball from the Bandstand end, and from that time till no side was called the game was a series of scrums. Fischer once made a run of about 30 yards, but, excepting this, "feet, feet" was the cry all through. Of course the Welsh passing was done away with, and the point which won the game was scored by a hard kick followed up by Watts, who by a bit of luck managed to fall on the ball. Kemp played a magnificent game for his side. How he managed to pick up the ball and find touch as he did will always remain a mystery to everyone but himself. Of the Gymkhana three-quarters Tosh at times was brilliant, especially in following up and getting on to the Welsh back. The others never had a chance. Moore played well for the forwards, and Waller at half stopped Lce.-Corporal Marney, more than that player has been accustomed to during the present tournament. For the fifth year have the Welsh carried off the Gymkhana cup. Certainly the local team have had bad luck this season in losing men who were depended upon to make up a really good team, and there is no doubt that on Saturday they played a really excellent game. Either team might have won, and everything depended on luck; but there is no doubt that all sportsmen in Bombay want to see the Gymkhana come out victorious, and next year it will be the duty of the captain, whoever he may be, to spare no effort to get his team fit and well, and to once more bring Bombay to that excellence which they showed when they beat Calcutta and played that game against "The Buffs," which will always be remembered by those who were lucky enough to witness it. The following were the teams on Saturday:—

THE WELSH

CLIMO

Sergt Kent Ptes Harper Davies Richards
Lce-Corpl Marney and Pte Watts
Lts Brandreth and Everett Sgt Wilkes Ptes Burge
Cresswell Doble Harris and Fonhey.

O

THE GYMKHANA

KEMP

Fischer Edie Vines Tosh Waller Scott
Christie Economo Moore Murray
Brackenbury Turner Wood White.
Referee—Mr Williamson.

Owing to the death of Sir Charles Farran, who was president of the Gymkhana, the Football dinner was abandoned.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THE total entries received for the above tournament are twelve, the record entry, and as all the teams are competing, and all being first-class exponents of the game, the tournament should also beat the record. The drawings will take place this evening at the Apollo Bunder Rooms at 6-30. Four matches will be played in the first round and four byes given to bring the numbers even for the following rounds. The arrangements for the tournament are again in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Angus Brown.

DURBAR AT THE POONA COUNCIL HALL.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

THE Honourable Mr. J. K. Spence, the Commissioner of the Central Division, held a Durbar this afternoon at the Council Hall to present the Sanads for plague work announced as having been awarded on the occasion of the Queen-Empress's birthday.

The presentation was fixed at five o'clock before which hour a large number of officials assembled, amongst those were:—Surgeon-Major W. T. Reade, Mr. H. L. Holland, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Dr. Thomson, Captain Lockhart-Muir, Dr. R. G. Bhandarker, C. I. E., Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Kupuswamy V. Mudliar, Sirdar Bala Saheb Raste, Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, Professor A. V. Khathavte, Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandallawalla, Rao Bahadurs P. D. Adhikari, B. G. Sathe, G. C. Wad, B. B. Onkar S. V. Kantak, G. A. Mankar, N. B. Joglekar, S. B. Jathar, Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghole, Rao Sahebs M. K. Kumtekar R. B. Hansalkar, L. N. Ransing, S. A. Palshikar, Balkrishna Sayanna, Khan Saheb B. S. Cardmaster, Messrs. D. D. Bootee, K. O. Gadgil, D. G. Sabnis, Dustoor Kaikobad Adarbad, Balkrishna V. Mudliar, A. A. Mokashi, K. N. Khasgiwalla, H. M. Dalvi, V. Natu, G. N. Anjangaonkar, G. L. Shahsrabhude, V. A. Patwardhan, Pandit G. Wanwe, D. H. Shidhaye, D. B. Brahme, and others.

Before presenting the Sanads, Mr. Spence said: "Gentlemen,—I have been ordered by Government to present Sannads of Rao Bahadur to several gentlemen for services of various kinds rendered by them in the Division of which I happened to be Commissioner—the Central Division. I am sorry to say that a large number of the recipients have not been able to attend, and they had requested me to send their Sannads to the Collectors of their own districts. It is hardly necessary for me to go into the history of their services to-day; out of a number of fourteen, only six have been able to be present to-day, either from sickness or from the distance, between their places and Poona. First, I have much pleasure in presenting to you, Rao Bahadur Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, a Sannad for honourable services to the department to which you belong, as Superintendent of Vaccination. The other titles have been gained for disagreeable duty performed principally in the city of Poona, at a time when many people objected to the measures adopted. Everyone knows that we have all had to learn something, and that some of these measures are not now considered necessary. It required a great deal of public spirit for these gentlemen to come forward at such a time, and Government has rightly honoured them for so doing. I think that is all that is necessary to say. I am sorry, your Collector, Mr. Lamb, is not here to-day, as he has left, and is now on the ocean on his way to enjoy a long holiday; but I am glad to see that his successor, Mr. Sheppard is present, and I trust, that you will render him the same loyal service. I am glad also to notice the presence of several other European officers to-day, who have been with you in the calamities through which you have passed, and I am sure you will feel, that your acknowledgments are due to them for the way in which they have done their duty."

Mr. Spence then presented the Sannads to the following gentlemen with a few words of eulogy to each one; Rao Bahadur Shantaram V. Kantak, Superintendent Vaccination Department, Bombay; Rao Bahadur B. Gangadher Sathe of Poona; Rao Bahadr Balkrishna B. Onkar and Khan Saheb Byramjee Sorabjee, Cardmaster of Ahmednagar; Rao Saheb Mahadeo K. Kumtekar, Secretary, Poona City Municipality; and Rao Saheb Sakharam A. Palshikar of Ahmednagar; for plague work.

Rao Bahdur Onkar said: I ask you to thank Government on my behalf for the great honour they have done me, and to assure them that I shall always be ready to do what I can when required. Also I should not forget to make mention the names of those kind officers as Colonel Creagh, Surgeon-Major Reade, Captain Harvey, and Captain Lockhart-Muir, who have encouraged me to work energetically in the plague operations. Now I thank all my friends here who have been kind enough to attend this Durbar.

The recipients each in turn said two or three words thanking Government for the honour done them. After the distribution of *pan supari*, the Chairman thanked those present for their attendance and declared the Durbar closed.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—September 10.

10 p.m. ... 77°

SUNDAY—September 11.

6 a.m. ... 69°
2 p.m. ... 79°
6 p.m. ... 77°
10 p.m. ... 75°

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An address was delivered on the "Women of India" in the early part of this year by Sir Monier Monier-Williams, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., Professor of Sanscrit in Oxford University. In many pointed and strong paragraphs he made statements true of India—happily not of absolutely all India but of the general region—statements which are suggestive, and ought to startle us into some effective thought. Indeed his impressive address drove our mind straight down to the far south point of great India, to the green old countries on the Malabar coast, to Travancore and Cochin, where his sad descriptions of India's women do not apply. We must recall some of the plain facts which that famous Oriental scholar mentioned. Such an address from such a man must not be heard, accepted, and forgotten. Sir Monier Monier-Williams said that in India the "wives, mothers, and daughters are in the most vigorous, cloister-like seclusion;" and that these Indian wives, mothers and daughters have the "resulting ignorance, frivolity, narrow-mindedness, stagnation, and listless acquiescence in their own imprisoned condition." It reminds me of an educated orthodox Hindu in Calcutta whom I knew. His wife had chronic ill-health, and the doctor said that relief or cure could only be achieved by her being more out of doors, living a more free, expanded life, with its variety and tonic for body and mind. Any other mode of life than the conventional one could not be undertaken in the city of Calcutta. But in Benares, the sacred city of temples and shrines and devotees, Custom, the tyrant, permits Hindu women to go freely about, their walks being supposably from pious motive, and from shrine to shrine, and the whole city, with also a space of miles around it, is considered as one vast holy place. They went to Benares. The husband good-naturedly took his parental turn after her many years of service as a mother, and immured himself for the necessary household cares and the supervising attention to their numerous children. He fretted inwardly at the irksomeness of the condition, but he persevered in the fair method. His wife enjoyed her liberty in open air as she could not in Calcutta. She went at her spontaneous inclination to one fane or another, or seated herself on the steps by the fast rushing Ganges and gave herself to the scene with unlimited leisure, and in due time she became a healthy and cheerful mother and wife. Noticing the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian women are comparatively free of the unwholesome restraint which secludes the upper classes, and those women go where they like, and have the elasticity and physical figure corresponding, Sir Monier-Williams adds that whenever one of the toiling peasants saves a little money and raises himself above his fellows and lifts his wife also to a somewhat higher social platform, together with increased wardrobe and jewels, she becomes shut up and aims to live a confined life like the ladies of rank. Such is the greater part of India. Such is the India which the ordinary observer sees. Nevertheless, the upper ranks of the Marathis have some liberty and some education. And also in Kathiawar, a cultured Prince, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, Sir Bhagavad Singhji, G.C.I.E., has established girls' schools in his country, and at the opening of one of them the Prince himself reminded those present that the Indian ladies of the ancient times were often as distinguished for their learning and eloquence as they were for their knowledge of household affairs. And His Highness mentioned the classic names of Indian ladies versed in philosophy, or mathematics, or poetry, or had publicly discoursed and taught. Years ago some of the Rajas said, "We do not like the constraint and seclusion which has befallen our ladies. It is not Hindu. It is artificial, introduced, and adopted by reason of peculiar historical causes." But these Rajas wait, one for the other, to overstep the chains of fashion and break the bondage of custom. And I remember that often in Bombay, on days of great and general festivity, grand shows and processions, the streets blockaded with an impassable, amused, and enjoying multitude, not an Indian woman's face was there! not even of the untrammeled ones, those who are free of caste because they are below it! Let us turn away from all this degenerate Hinduism, the slavery to a fashion which has become "second nature," and has also infused and interpolated its injustice into the Hindu literature of all the later centuries. Let us look for the most remote point of India and find the old state of society. Is there a living example? Can India learn, philosophical India, awaking India, taught by itself? Let us go down to that green border by the wide warm sea. Here the rest of India can find its living teacher, a great civilised wideawake State, progressive and prospering; progressive, and yet the very most conservative of all; for it has retained that primitive equality of human privilege, male and female, which existed in the better days of India. That which the rest of India lost by violent invasion, Travancore has never lost!

Yes, India can be her own teacher. India can learn a lesson within her own borders, in her not only Native States, but the quite out-of-the-way States! And let us look there. Let us feel the public sentiment in the life of Travancore and Cochin, and see if the larger India that stretches and spreads up to the Himalaya, and from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, shall learn from the out-of-sight States down at remotest India; shall find there the old open-door freedom for matrons, the ancient fair play and place for women, which elsewhere exists not in actual Indian life, and only has its faint remembrance yet invaluable record, through the Sanskrit classics!

Let India find a lesson where still remains the original freedom of women, to live and move and enjoy and be the comrade and the equal member of the human family!

Truly, any other condition is against the spirit, and contrary to the various explications, of the original Brahmanic philosophical doctrine. This is lucidly and more largely stated in Sir Monier-Williams' address, and his final paragraph, too kind to be omitted, is substantially that the women of India, though they may be uneducated, and may be slaves to petty duties, and may have no expectations, no aspirations, beyond dress and marriage, and their whole life given up to trivial things, yet "their influence over men is as great as the influence of women in Europe."

For that same domestic or sympathetic power, with more intelligence and strength, and the real companionship and comradeship which all good fellows and the best men value and enjoy, I am told that India should look to her living model of the olden equity—the State of Travancore.—Yours, &c.

ANNA BALLARD.

603 Cleveland Avenue, Chicago.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

THERE were no cases of suspected plague reported by any of the hospitals in town to the Health Officer on Wednesday, but there was one death, the patient, a Hindu, succumbing at the Ward Hospital in Shambazar Street.

THE RUP CHAND ROY STREET BUSTEE.

By order of the officiating Health Officer of Calcutta, notices were served to all owners of houses in this bustee yesterday morning to carry out such alterations as are laid down in the plague regulations to their houses within the space of five days.

OPENING OF A NEW WARD HOSPITAL.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will, at the invitation of the Borah community and the Vigilance Committee of the Ward in China Bazar Lane, perform the ceremony of opening a Ward Hospital in that locality this evening at half-past five o'clock.—*Englishman (Friday).*

THE children of the legal life peers have not been left, after all, in the anomalous position which they would have occupied if—as for a time was thought to be the case—they had been denied the distinction of Honourable, although accorded precedence immediately after the younger children of hereditary barons (says the *World*). Their suspense is now at an end, the Royal Warrant issued last week having settled the matter to their complete satisfaction by explicitly granting them the style and title enjoyed by hereditary barons' children, as well as the precedence which has excited the indignant protest of the baronets. The latter, as represented by their recently formed society, now announce their intention of petitioning the Crown in the matter, on the ground that the advice given to the Sovereign which has led to the issue of the warrant is illegal, and that the warrant itself is in direct contravention of the terms of the decree of James I., by which the Order of Baronets was instituted. Whether a Sovereign has power to bind his heirs and successors in a matter of this kind is a point to which the intending petitioners have presumably not forgotten to give due consideration.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

TRIBUTES IN HIGH COURT.

THE news of the death of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, which was circulated on Saturday morning, was received with intense surprise and pain all over Bombay. The surprise was all the greater, since very few people were aware that his short illness was of a really serious nature, it being the patient's own wish that the fact should not be made public through the medium of the press. His brother, Mr. George Farran, who during the last day or two was constantly by his side, was the more ready to comply with this request, since absolute quiet was required for the sufferer. That the Presidency should be deprived, within a period of only three years, of such an accomplished, patient, painstaking and capable Chief Justice as Sir Charles was regarded by all classes of the public, was a matter for very deep regret. He last presided in court with the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton on Wednesday, the 31st August, when he seemed in fairly good health, though for some days before he appeared worn and fatigued. Sir Charles took to his bed on Thursday morning, the 1st instant, and was attended by Dr. Childe, under whose treatment he seemed to be doing well, and only a week ago was making favourable progress. The cause of the ailment was found to be stone in the kidney; and on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, Dr. Hatch and Dr. Quicke having been called in to assist, an operation was performed by them and Dr. Childe for the removal of the stone, which was about an inch long. Sir Charles bore the operation very well and appeared to be recovering satisfactorily. His brother, Mr. G. H. Farran, was in constant attendance upon him during his illness. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee were also allowed to see him. About midday on Friday, however, the illness took a serious turn, and the Chief Justice began to sink. Notwithstanding the unremitting care of his medical advisers, there was no improvement in his condition during the day, and Sir Charles died about midnight on Friday.

Sir Charles Farran was the third son of Mr. George Farran, of Belcamp Park, County Dublin, who was well known throughout the country by reason of his strong opinions and hearty generosity. The deceased Knight's elder brother, Mr. G. H. Farran, is the Commissioner, Taxing Master, and Master-in-Equity of the Bombay High Court. The late Chief Justice became a student of the Middle Temple in November, 1861, and in the following year obtained his B. A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin. He got the studentship prize at Middle Temple in November 1864, and in the same month was called to the Bar. Towards the close of 1865, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, he came to Bombay to practise at the Bar here, which was adorned by the best talent at the time, and had to bide his turn before he attracted any notice. In 1867, however, Mr. Farran was appointed Reporter to the High Court and continued to discharge the duties of the office till 1872. In October, 1874, while on a visit home, he married Ethel Kate, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Simmonds, of Liverpool. On his return to Bombay, the deceased gradually obtained a larger share of practice, and was engaged in most of the important cases that came before the High Court. In 1875, he specially distinguished himself in what is known as the Canara Land Settlement Case. He addressed the court (Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., and Sir Raymond West) for four days in opening the case for the plaintiff, Venkatrao Bapujee, who had brought a suit against the Government of Bombay, the latter being represented in court by Sir Andrew Scoble, then Advocate-General. Mr. Farran joined the service on the 1st May, 1880, as Clerk of the Crown. Four years later he was appointed to officiate as Advocate-General at Bombay, and in December, 1885, re

public affairs of the city. He was, however, a liberal subscriber to philanthropic objects and was always ready to participate in movements to bear testimony to the worth of prominent citizens. He succeeded Mr. Justice Bailey as the president of the Byculla Club and of the Bombay Gymkhana. His last public appearance outside the sphere of his official duties was at the meeting held in the Town Hall on the 26th August last for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, when he moved the following resolutions, which was unanimously agreed to: "That this meeting records with deep regret the loss this city has sustained by the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.S., who had, by his constant readiness to promote all movements of public usefulness, by his sympathy with all classes of the people, and by his suavity of manners, gained the high esteem and respect of all classes amongst the citizens of Bombay, and resolves that an expression of its sympathy be communicated by the honorary secretaries to be appointed by this meeting to the Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee and to the present Sir Jamsetjee." It is now the painful duty of the many friends of the deceased Knight to convey expressions of sympathy similar to those he desired for Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee to his own widow, to whom the news of his death will come with startling surprise, as well as to his two grown-up daughters and his son. Lady Farran intended spending the next cold season in Bombay, and in May 1899 Sir Charles would have taken her back to England. Sir Charles Farran was born in February 1839, and had completed his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death, and intended to retire from the service after holding the office of Chief Justice for another two years. All the law courts in Bombay, and the offices of barristers-at-law, attorneys and pleaders of the High Court were closed on Saturday out of respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Justice.

In consequence of the death of Sir Charles Farran, Captain Fleet and the Officers of the H. M. S. Magdala have postponed for the present their small dance fixed for Tuesday, 13th instant.

REGRET EXPRESSED AT THE HIGH COURT.

The Appellate Side of the High Court was as usual closed on Saturday. Only one court, that of Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, sat on the Original Side, where the members of the legal profession assembled at 11 o'clock, to hear the expression of regret which they all felt at the sudden death of the Chief Justice. When his lordship, who entered the court at about 11-30, began to address the members of the Bar, everyone who was present in court stood up and remained standing until the Judge finished his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji, who appeared to be deeply affected, said :—Mr. Starling, Mr. Macpherson, and gentlemen of the Bar,—I am sure you have all heard of the sad death of the Chief Justice with the same feelings of sorrow and grief as I have done. The event has come upon us rather suddenly, because, with, the exception of those who immediately surrounded him, nobody knew that his illness was of a serious character. I saw the Chief Justice only three or four days ago, who conversed with me in the same cheerful spirit as he had ever done before. At that time he did not appear to me to be at all a man whose end was so near. When I called again at his house last evening, I had not the remotest idea that this morning I should hear of his death. But I learnt from his brother, Mr. George Farran, that his case was a hopeless one, and I cannot, therefore, say that the news this morning came upon me with the surprise it would otherwise have done. But, gentlemen, those who knew our Chief Justice, whether at the Bar or on the Bench, or as a personal friend, must have known the many qualities which endeared him to us. At the Bar his industry, his learning, his acumen, and his great knowledge of the world made him a most successful advocate; but when he was raised to the Bench, none of you, who had the pleasure and honour of practising before him, could have failed to recognise his unvarying courtesy, his patience, his anxiety to do justice between man and man, and the enormous amount of industry and learning which he brought to bear upon every question that was brought before him for his consideration and decision. Personally, I think I may say that my short career on the Bench has been pleasant to me more on account of my being associated with my lamented friend, the late Chief Justice, than by any other circumstance that I can remember. To me he was more than a colleague, he was a brother, and his death comes upon me with a shock which I would feel in the case of the death of a near relative of my own. I do not think that this is an occasion when I ought to say more about one so dear to us, and so much admired and respected by us, but I feel quite sure that the loss of the Chief Justice will be felt by the members of the Bar, no less than by his colleagues and the general public at large. When we think of the suddeness of the death, we are at once reminded of that lady, who is away, his beloved wife, who was so hopeful, and who was thinking of coming out to meet him here in a very short time, and who, I am informed, is at the present moment absolutely ignorant of the sad event that has happened. I am told that she has not the remotest idea of her husband's illness, much less of his death, and we must all sympathise with her on this mournful occasion, and if anything that we can say or do here can alleviate her grief and suffering, I am sure we shall all be glad to do so. But be that as it may, the knowledge that her husband was so much respected and admired, and I may say, so much beloved by his colleagues, by the members of the Bar, and by the general public, must in itself be a consolation to her. Gentlemen, it is my painful duty on account of this sad event to say that this Court and all the other Courts will be closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of our late Chief Justice.

Mr. M. H. Starling, the senior member of the Bar present, said :—On behalf of the Bar, I desire to concur with all your lordship has said with regard to our late Chief Justice. In his decease this Court, we feel, has sustained a great loss. An able, painstaking, patient judge, a good lawyer, he worthily presided over this Court, following in the footsteps of the eminent Chief Justices who preceded him ; and we feel that it will be difficult to fill the place which has just now become vacant. We also remember him as a member of the Bar, and we remember his unsparing industry, his courtesy, and his kindness to all. We feel that we have lost in him a friend, and, above all, we remember him as our friend with whom we used to be on terms of intimacy. We remember the kindly interest he always took in matters concerning the Bar, and we feel that the loss which we have sustained is a great one, and one which will be difficult to fill. And we feel also for the lady, his wife, who is now alas ! his widow ; and we desire that any thing we can do, as your lordship has just said, to alleviate the sorrow which she feels, should be done. At present we can only express our deep sympathy with her in the great loss which she has sustained in the death of a good and loving husband.

His Lordship then retired from the Court, which was closed for the day.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET AT THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

At the Small Causes Court on Saturday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench along with Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, the second Judge, addressed the Bar with reference to the death of the Chief Justice. Mr. Chitty said : Mr. Cowasji and gentlemen,—You must have heard with great grief the news of the death of our respected Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran. On an occasion like this we cannot fully express what we feel at such a heavy loss that we all have suffered. Out of respect to his memory no public business should be transacted to-day and the Court should be closed. But I must say that in Sir Charles Farran we have lost a most able and conscientious judge, a friend very staunch, wise and judicious. His loss is irreparable and we are all deeply grieved.

His Honour, the Second Judge, said : Let me add a word to what has fallen from the Chief Judge. We are deeply grieved to hear of the sad death of our Chief Justice. The Bombay community has lost in him a most upright, conscientious and even-minded judge. From the time he was at the Bar or was known to us as a Puisne Judge, and ever since he succeeded to go up to the highest rung of the ladder and became Chief Justice of our High Court, he was a most popular figure among t us. We all esteemed and respected him and we have now to bemoan his loss. We little thought a week ago that we would so soon lose him. Out of respect to his memory the court must be closed.

Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Sethna, in replying on behalf of the Bar, said : I entirely concur in what has fallen from the learned Chief Judge. The loss which we have sustained in indeed irreparable. Sir Charles Farran was an ornament on the Bench. Before he came to the high pos', he had made a name at the Bar and of his great learning we have all great experience. It is a loss not only to our city and the Bombay Presidency but to the whole of India. I quite agree with the learned Second Judge that he was a most conscientious and upright judge and his learning and knowledge was unsurpassed. He was popular among all, and those who had the privilege to know him personally, know full well what a congenial and kind friend and what a great man they have lost.

Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim, the Fifth Judge, in addressing the Bar, said : I have to announce to you the extremely sad intelligence of the death of our Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran. It is needless to say that the loss we have sustained is very great. It cannot be estimated at present. Those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance are aware of the estimable qualities of his head and heart. An extremely able man—yet he was childlike in his manners—so grand and yet so simple. He was uniformly courteous to the Bar ; while his judgments were characterized by an acumen and penetration which were equal only by the nobility of his soul and the simplicity of his character. This Presidency or any other Presidency never had a more conscientious and upright judge. The loss is irreparable—it is a public calamity. Gentlemen, the court will be closed out of respect to the memory of Sir Charles Farran.

Mr. Shamrao M. Bele, in replying on behalf of the Bar, said : Your Honour, on behalf of the practitioners of the court, I join your Honour in expression of sympathy, and express our sense and grief at the unexpected death of the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Charles Farran. I had personally known Sir Charles Farran while practising at the Bar and had come in contact with him and I always found him an amiable and painstaking counsel. His elevation to the Bench was hailed with delight for his ability and judgment. As a judge he gave satisfaction to the Bar and to the suitors, and his promotion to the post of Chief Justice of Bombay was an admirable selection, and as such he discharged the duties of that high office with great tact and ability. We grieve very much for this great loss and tender our sincere sympathies.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on taking his seat on the Bench, said : Mr. Cowasjee and gentlemen of the Bar,—It is with feelings of profound sorrow I have to announce the death, this morning, of our accomplished and humane Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran. By dint of forensic talents and solid industry he in a few years rose to be the "facile princeps" of the High Court Bar. His appointment as a Puisne Judge was but a tardy recognition of his fitness for the Bench which he has adorned by his learning, his probity and uprightness. His nomination as Chief Justice was hailed with delight by all classes from a deep conviction that he would worthily sustain the traditional independence and thorough impartiality of the highest court of our Presidency. From the first he seems to have formed a high ideal of the duties pertaining to his exalted office and he lived to realize it, Sir Charles discharged his judicial duties with a thoroughness all his own, with a placidity that nothing can disturb, with a fixed determination not to be swayed to any of the smallest extent by the prevailing passions or prejudices of the day. In him we lose not only one of our brightest legal ornaments but also an eminent citizen who readily responded to the call of public duty. Out of respect to his memory the court will be closed to-day.

Mr. Cowasji made a suitable reply on behalf of the Bar.

The Police Courts were also closed after the disposal of the morning cases.

TRIBUTES AT THE POONA SESSIONS COURT.

Our Poona correspondent writes :—The news was received with deep sorrow early this (Saturday) morning of the death of Sir Charles Farran. The Honourable Mr. Crowe, Judge and Sessions Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench to-day announced in tones of deep emotion the death of the Chief Justice and said that all the courts of Poona would be closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. K. J. Gadgil, barrister-at-law observed that the intelligence of the sudden death of the late Chief Justice had been received by all as a great shock and been felt as a personal loss. He was known to all as a kind, painstaking and impartial judge. He brought long experience, great learning, and legal acumen to bear on the cases tried by him. His elaborate and learned judgments bore testimony to his erudition and industry. On the retirement of Sir Charles Sargent he was selected for his great abilities and judicial integrity to fill the august office which he had held and which the ruthless hand of death has now left vacant. He was loved and respected by all. The members of the Bar, nay the whole public of Poona, would share the deep grief which his loss would occasion throughout the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following notification was issued from the General Department on Saturday :—"His Excellency the Governor in Council has heard with deep regret of the death at Bombay last night of the Honourable Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature. It is ordered that as a mark of respect the Flags at Bombay Castle and the Secretariat be hoisted at half mast to-day and to-morrow (Sunday), and that all Civil Officers in Bombay do attend the funeral."

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Chief Justice were laid to rest in the Sewree Cemetery yesterday morning in a manner befitting the commanding position he occupied in Bombay society. The day opened with heavy rain, adding a suitable, if inconvenient gloom to the sombreness of the place, already darkened by the black shadow of Death. It had been arranged that the cortege should start from the residence of the deceased gentleman in Mount Neapean Road at eight in the morning, but owing to the heavy downpour of rain which fell during the night and continued till the morning the hour was changed to 8-30 a.m. Amongst the gentlemen present in the bungalow were Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of Customs, representing His Excellency the Governor ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Parsons, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Strachey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General ; Mr. J Macpherson, Barrister-at-law; Khan Bahadur Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, Small Causes Court ; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Registrar, High Court ; Mr. E. O. Mawson, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. N. C. MacLeod, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. K. G. Desai. The coffin bore a brass-plate with the inscription :

Sir Charles Frederick Farran
Died 9th September 1898.
Aged 57 years.

The coffin, which was covered with the pall and surmounted with wreaths sent by sympathising friends, was then placed in the hearse. The procession, which started at half-past 8 o'clock, was headed by Mr. G. H. Farran, the brother of the deceased Chief Justice, as chief mourner, and was followed in other carriages by the Judges of the High Court and other gentlemen present. It was joined en route and at the cemetery by a large number of carriages conveying other friends and mourners, making a very long and imposing cortege. The police arrangements along the route were made by Divisional Superintendents McDermott and Nolan, under the direction of Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police. At a quarter past 10 o'clock the cortege arrived at the cemetery, where, in spite of the continuous heavy downpour, a very large number of gentlemen, including the members of the Bar, solicitors, pleaders, merchants, both Europeans and Native, had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed Chief Justice. All the Puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court were present. The whole of the office establishment of the Prothonotary, Registrar, Clerk of the Crown, Translators' Department and Master-in-Equity had assembled. At the gate of the cemetery the procession was met by the Rev. J. W. Biscoe, who headed the coffin, reading the service for the dead, and followed by the silent assemblage. The coffin was placed near the grave in the Church of England portion of the cemetery, and the mourners stood round it in a circle in solemn silence, which was broken only by the reading of the service, and by the study thud of rain. The coffin was lowered into the grave, covered with numerous wreaths, some of which were very artistic. After taking a last look into the grave upon the wreath hidden coffin, the assembly began to disperse, and the sad, impressive ceremony was at an end.

Among those who had sent wreaths were : His Excellency the Governor, through Mr. E. M. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Customs ; Lady Farran ; Mr. G. H. Farran; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jardine ; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Branson ; Dr. and Mrs. Childe ; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Parsons ; Mr. G. R. Lowndes ; members of the Byculla, the Bombay and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs ; the Bombay Gymkhana, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and other sympathisers.

Amongst those present were :. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Parsons ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Strachey ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budradin Tyabji; the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of Customs, representing H. E. Lord Sandhurst ; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. ; Mr. A. Wingate, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, and in charge of the Plague Department ; Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. S., Acting Municipal Commissioner ; the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust ; Mr. G. H. Farran, Master-in-Equity ; Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay ; Mr. Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Income-tax Collector ; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna ; the Hon'ble Mr. Dadi Abaji Khare ; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court ; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Messrs. J. Macpherson, M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown ; G. V. Lowndes ; H. C. Kirkpatrick, G. W. L. Rivett, Carnac, Basil Scott, E. B. Rakes, N. C. MacLeod, M. R. Jardine ; Reginald Branson; J. C. Anderson; Framji R. Vicaji ; Mir Amir Ali ; D. N. Bahadhurji, Nusrulla Khan ; Muncherji D. Dadysett, Jamiatram Nanabhai, Kursondass Chhabildass Lalubhai Setlur, and Ahmed R. Sayani, Barristers-at-law ; Mr. F. A. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen ; Mr. Leslie Crawford and Mr. R. S. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co ; Mr. G. W. Roughton and Mr. P. Byrne ; Mr. H. A. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani ; Mr. York Smith, Mr. J. C. Bowen and Mr. E. C. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co. ; Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw ; Mr. Nanu N. Kothare and Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji ; Mr. K. R. Dafthary, of Messrs. Dafthari and Ferreira ; Mr. Munsookhlal M. Munshee, of Messrs. Munsookhlal Damodhar and Jamsetji ; Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Vakil, of Messrs. Pestonji Rustom and Kolah; Mr. Moolji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, of Messrs. Moolji and Raghavji ; Mr. Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos, of Messers. Framji and Moos ; Mr. Rustom R. K. Cama, of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsey and Cama ; Mr. Janardhan Gopal, of Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir ; Mr. Dikshit, of Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishaw ; Mr. Hiralal and Mr. D. F. Mulla, of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla ; Messrs. Shamrao Pandoorang, Pestonji Maneckji Kanga, Solicitors, Bombay High Court; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police ; Mr. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Registrar, High Court ; Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite and Professor P. Peterson, of the Elphinstone College; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police ; Surgeon-Major Quicke ; Surgeon Captain Childe ; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana ; Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata ; Mr. N. S. Talati ; Mr. Ghelabhoy Haridas ; Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. J. H. Du Baulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner ; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, Commanding the Royal Artillery ; Captain Finny, R.I.M., Port Officer ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Waters, in charge of H.M.'s Common Jail and Byculla Prison ; Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court ; Mr. F. Reddie; Mr. J. Crummy ; Mr. E. O. Mawson, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept. ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., Under-Secretary to Government ; Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali ; Sirdar Oomer Jamal ; Sirdar Cassam Haji Mitha ; Suleman Cassam Mitha ; Mr. Playford Reynolds, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department ; Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia ; Mr. J. L. Brito ; Mr. Chimanlal Hiralal Seetalwad ; Mr. Saville ; Rao Bahadur Vasoodeo J. Kertikar ; Messrs. L. N. Banaji, Acting Prothonotary, Bombay High Court ; R. G. Prathan ; R. D. Hugh ; N. Robert ; K. F. Mody ; Desai Shamrao Pandooranu ; W. Lane ; Khanath Ragoonath Khote ; Soonderrao D. Khote ; O. Holdway ; Khunderao Moraji Cashinath ; Mirza Hoosein Khan, Fifth Judge Small Causes Court ; Laldas Damodherdas, Jamsetji Temulji Oonwalla ; Framji Goostadji ; Sapurji Rustomji Mistry ; N. V. Gokhle ; D. F. Kirloskar ; R. Cox : Jamiatram Jeevenram ; V. M. Pakvasa ; Chundoolal Dayabhoy ; Rustom Meherban Aga, Persian Translator to the High Court ; J. Flynn ; Muncherji Bezonji Gagerat, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court ; Dassabhoy Bezonji Motivalla ; E. Martin ; Nanabhoy Sadanund Trimbuk ; Jamsetji Cowasji Patel ; Khan Bahadur Byramji, Dadabhoy, Registrar ; Messrs Gunpat Shadashive Rao ; Kaikhoshro Framji Mody ; Jehanjhir Byramji, Registrar, Gunesham Nilkunth Nadkarney ; A. K. Oliver ; Ardeshir Burjorji Lala ; V. V. Ranade ; Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar ; Burjorji Cowasji Motiwalla ; Cowasji Bezonji Sethna ; N. W. Kemp, and many others.

SIR CHARLES FARRAN: AN APPRECIATION.

To the general public and those not closely connected with the legal profession, the news of the sad and untimely death of the lamented Chief Justice undoubtedly came like a bolt from the blue. Even as late as the 26th of last month, when the great meeting presided over by the first official and social dignitary of the Presidency was convened to perpetuate the memory of the third Parsee Baronet, Sir Charles moved the assembly almost to tears by his deeply sympathetic remarks. His speech was characterised with a peculiar ring of sympathy, an effect equal to that of the most powerful eloquence. It now becomes the duty of the leading citizens of Bombay to convene a meeting to take steps for perpetuating the memory of the late Chief Justice, for whose high character, transcendental abilities and noble nature every one entertains the highest admiration. Sir Charles feltvery keenly for the city in its great sufferings and misfortunes, which appear to follow one another in rapid succession. His lofty and sympathetic nature compelled him to make the misfortunes and the calamities that visited this part of the globe his own, and perhaps no one felt more for the suffering poor of the country than he did. He valued duty above everything else and rejoiced in the extreme simplicity of life. To every one he was most courteous, and especially to the junior members of the Bar he was a most kind judge. His unvarying courtesy to the members of the legal profession was highly appreciated by them, and won for him the genuine regard and admiration of all practitioners. In legal lore and acumen he was *facile princeps*, at any rate on this side of India ; and his profound knowledge of the people, their customs and usages, enabled him to discharge his onerous and intricate duties as the Chief Justice in a manner which gave the most complete satisfaction even to those hypercritically inclined. On both sides of the High Court he came off admirably and administered justice with conspicuous success and ability. Prior to his elevation to the Bench he enjoyed the reputation of being a clever jurist, and the high expectations that were then entertained of him were fully realised by reason of the tact, learning and subtlety of intellect he invariably displayed in the disposal of the most intricate legal questions that were brought before him from time to time. His extreme modesty, coupled with his aversion to self-advertisement, rendered it impossible for him to be well-known to the masses ; but his name will be handed down to posterity as a great luminary and scholar in the legal literature and history of the country. Bombay has always enjoyed the distinction of producing eminent Chief Justices, amongst whom the name of Sir Charles Frederick Farran will stand pre-eminent in virtue of his great natural gifts. The family of the late Chief Justice have the fullest and the sincerest sympathy, not only of the profession of which he was such a brilliant ornament, but also of the whole Presidency, which is mourning the loss of one of its most leading and sympathetic citizens.

M. A. A.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

Some of the native journals of Bombay have offered a fitting tribute of respect and esteem for the late Chief Justice of Bombay. The *Rast Goftar* says: We do not think we have a more painful duty to perform this week than to record the death of the learned Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Charles Farran. After a short illness affecting the kidneys and within two days of a successful surgical operation, his Lordship died on the night of Friday last at about 11. There can be no two opinions that the loss we have sustained is serious. His death deprives us of a judge of pre-eminent abilities and a public citizen of an exceedingly sympathetic nature. The judgments which it was his privilege to deliver time after time ever since he has been raised to the Bench are all marked, we find, with an intimate knowledge of local laws and a vast experience relating to the rules of native usages and customs which has seldom been excelled. When laws and usages failed to meet the justice of a case, he brought to bear upon it a sound, clear judgment and broad rules of equity, which never failed to carry conviction to the suitors and the public generally. Mr. Justice Tyabji gave fitting expression to the profound grief the Court and the Bar have felt at his sudden death ; and on behalf of the Native community we may just add our little testimony of the sterling value of the high judicial services he has rendered not only to this Presidency but to the country generally. Outside of his official duties, he will be missed very much for his amiable manners and tender sympathy with every body with whom he came in contact. The echoes of his excellent speech, delivered as a maiden effort the other day in memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee, have scarcely died away from the public mind. We deeply condole with Lady Farran in this hour of sorrow. The loss to her and her children will simply be irreparable. It is, perhaps, too soon to form an accurate estimate of the influence of his forensic and judicial careers on the legal history of this Presidency. We cannot, however, allow this occasion to pass without referring shortly to a few distinguishing traits of his mind, which have imported to it a value and an individuality of its own. Those who have had the advantage of being acquainted with his favorite mode of studying the cases, big or small, which he conducted while at the Bar, remember well how at times he used to crowd the folds of his briefs or the marginal spaces in the body of them with notes analysing most methodically the facts of the case, and jotting down in a concise but most suggestive manner all the leading cases applicable to them. The volumes 4 to 10 from 1866 to 1873 of the old series of the Bombay High Court Reports are a monument of as careful reporting as we can now conceive of. As a practitioner, he has mostly been remembered for the quasi-judicial authority which the opinions he gave to seekers after law did not acquired. His arguments at the hearing of suits and appeals are most instructive reading for their logical order and happy method of evolving reasons, as well as for the manifold aspects in which he presented the same facts without the least tinge of dogmatism in them. To his past industry we owe many obscure points of later Hindu law in particular cleared up, and several rules of English equity happily applied to the analogous facts of Oriental life.

The "Kaisar-i-Hind" writes : Yet another lamentable occurrence. It seems as if Bombay is destined of late to be enveloped in gloom. No sooner is she out of mourning for the demise of one distinguished person than she has to put on the funeral garb for another. On Monday last died at Poona the Commander of the provincial army after a brief illness, and the whole military and civil population bemoaned his loss. As its heels we have now to record the death—sad death—of Sir Charles Farran, our learned Chief Justice. The deceased, it is said, suffered acutely during the last few days from kindney complaint. His medical advisers at last resolved upon an operation, which was performed on Thursday last. It was said that he was doing well on the following day. But yesterday all Bombay was shocked to hear in the morning of his having succumbed on Friday night last to the acute complaint from which he suffered. In Sir Charles Farran Bombay loses a sound, able and conscientious judge. Though his elevation to the Bench does not go beyond 1890, it has been admitted on all hands that he had discharged his duties to the great satisfaction of the Bar and the public at large. As a lawyer, he had made an excellent name for himself. His practice was immense ; but he sacrificed it for the "otium cum dignitate" of the Bench. On the retirement of Sir Charles Sargent about four years ago he was made Chief Justice, a post in which he acquitted himself with great credit and ability. It is sad to note that so many good persons have passed away from the city during the last few weeks. Sir Charles's death is a distinct loss to the legal profession, to the Bench of our High Court, and to the public at large. The sorrowful sentiments in which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji referred to the death of his learned Chief from the Bench yesterday are echoed by the entire Bombay public. Those sentiments were worthy of that distinguished judge and worthy of the memory of one whose loss he so pathetically lamented.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	0	31
	Chuckla	2	0	
	Umarkhady	2	1	
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	1	1	24
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	1	
D	Khotwady	0	0	2
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Masagon	1	0	16
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	4	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	26
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		3	
	Modh & Parwad		1	
	Darlasthan		2	
	Modikhana		3	
	Maduupura		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	26	24	112
	Same date last year	7	1	119

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	3	28
	Chuckla	2	1	
	Umarkhady	2	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	3	3	23
	Dhobi Talao	4	2	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	3	1	
D	Khotwadi	1	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Masagon	1	0	28
	Tarwady	4	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Ward Beaker Camp	1	0	8
	Arthur Road		1	
	Darlasthan		2	
	Mohamedbhoy E.		1	
	Maratha		3	
	Total	34	17	107
	Total plague deaths to date	2,732	2,076	
	Same date last year	5	2	129

There were four plague cases reported within the Bandora Municipal District on the 9th instant.

PLAGUE AND ITS REMEDY.

HOW FAR ARE THE SEWERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PLAGUE?

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my two previous letters I have quoted the views of eminent authorities on the true cause of the plague in the past. All agree in attributing it to organic decomposition—whether cadaveric or that of filth of any kind. In Bombay we have the huge underground cesspool with pipes leading foul gases into our very noses, where organic decomposition of the most virulent form is taking place and the deadliest gases permeate into the soil through pervious sewers and into the atmosphere and houses through the soil and house connections. But before I proceed to explain how sewer gases are responsible for the plague, I would give the extracts from different works that I have collected to prove that faulty sewage systems are mainly responsible for the outbreak of infectious diseases. One may argue that the plague has broken out in places without any sewage systems, but when the plague is attributed to the ill-constructed sewage system of Bombay, it is simply attributed to the decomposing silt accumulated therein. Whenever there is an accumulation of filth of any kind, there is a risk of the out-break. The underground cess pools of many towns were responsible for insanitary conditions, but there was nothing in this country that could be compared to the huge sewage systems providing continuous under-ground cesspools, poisoning the soil and the atmosphere and forcing the deadliest gases through so many leading pipes into our very sleeping rooms. The sewage systems introduced here must have been adapted to the local meteorological conditions. As Egypt had to suffer from a close succession of twelve epedimics from 1410 to 1492 on account of an outlandish burial system we know not how long we shall have to suffer on account of an outlandish sewage system. A sewage system consisting of such wide, clean, impervious and freely ventilated sewers as those of Paris, or of such pipe sewers as are laid in Ahmedabad, would have suited this climate very well, and I will take an occasion to describe them later on.

"Architects, and engineers did not know their work, and in place of the surface channels then generally to be found, badly constructed, and ill-ventilated sewers were laid down, which were directly connected by untrapped and unventilated drains with the houses. Much of this work is to be found at present times, and, had we but a portion of the money that was originally mispent, as well as what has since been expended in correcting these mistakes, we might well afford to place every district in the kingdom in thorough sanitary order." (Reid.)

"One often hears it stated that certain towns were perfectly healthy, and experienced no nuisance from the disposal of their sewage, until the introduction of a general system of sewers. Such a statement must be received with a considerable amount of qualification, although it contains an element of truth. Many examples of the old order of things are to be found even now in small towns, where the fluid refuse is simply discharged from the houses on to open channels communicating with street gutters along which it travels to the nearest ditch or stream ; although sometimes it is conveyed there in brick sewers with which the street gutters are connected, the whole being periodically flushed with storm water. Now, no doubt such a system is extremely unsightly, and the risk of well-pollution and other dangers, from the saturation of the soil with sewage which percolates freely from numerous stagnant pools along the course of the road channels, is great ; but that there is perfect "disconnection" and free ventilation" there is no question, and when compared with an arrangement which connects each house direct with an unventilated and possibly badly constructed sewer, it is certainly to be preferred, especially if the people are not dependent upon local wells for their water-supply" (Reid).

"When from improper construction sewers do "not" immediately remove excretal matters from the neighbourhood of the dwelling, but become more or less blocked with foul matter which gives rise to the evolution of noxious gasses, they not only fail in their proper function, but constitute a danger greater than that caused by the presence of the old cesspools and midden heaps ; greater because often unsuspected and always close at hand, water-closets being situated within the house, and often near sleeping rooms." (Corfield and Parkes).

"The great disadvantages, however, attending pervious sewers soon became realised when they became the recipients of the foul waters and excretal refuse from houses wherever the gradients of the sewers were insufficient for a proper flow, or where the invert of a portion of a sewer had sunk below its original level, owing to faulty workmanship or want of a proper foundation, the stagnant sewage deposited its suspended particles, and accumulations of offensive sediment were the result. Owing to the porosity if the bricks much of the water percolated through the walls of the sewers to pollute the subsoil water and contaminate the ground air ; and this escape of the water, by withdrawing the vehicle in which the solids of the sewage ought to have been suspended, tended to aggravate the deposit of the latter on the floor of the sewer, and often resulted in its complete choking and obstruction. Manual labour had to be employed to clear the sewers and remove from them the accumulated deposits. Great expense was thereby incurred, and the foul condition of the sewers was often a source of considerable danger to the men engaged in this scavenging work. The foul gases too generated by the putrid sediment and stagnant pools of sewage, escaped through the street ventilators—if there were any—or else found their way into houses through drain connections and trapped or untrapped openings.

"The pollution of the subsoil with the foul liquids that percolated through the walls of the sewers resulted in contamination of the water in the neighbouring wells, and in some cases the water-supply of an entire community has been endangered by the entrance of such foul matters into the water mains during intermission in the service.

"In some towns the old drain-sewers still perform the double function of draining the subsoil and conveying away the surface waters and sewage. In these places the evils described as inseparable from defective sewers are always present in a greater or lesser degree. Foul sewer emanations into the streets and houses polluted wells, and contaminated ground air, exercise a pernicious influence on the health of the inhabitants, and such diseases as enteric fever, diarrhœa, and diphtheria tend to become endemic and to exhibit epidemic outbursts during favourable seasons." (Corfield and Parkes).

"If an attempt is made to hermetically close the sewers as was formerly supposed to be the best methods for preventing nuisance, the sewer gas by backward pressure of rains or tides

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE official report of the preparation of albumen in the laboratory by Dr. Lilienfeld briefly states that pepton hydrochloride can be made by the condensation of phenol and glycocoll with phosphoric oxychloride, and thus obtained it gives all the chemical reactions of the albumenoids. By converting the pepton hydrochloride into sulphate and decomposing the latter free, pepton can be had which resembles the natural pepton both in its chemical and physiological behaviour.

"Nature" for last week has an article on "Artificial Food," in which the writer, Dr. Sidney Williamson, deals with Dr. Lilienfeld's discovery, and points out that Dr. Lilienfeld claims, not the synthesis of albumen, as we have been told in the morning papers, but of pepton, a digestion product of albumen, which apparently has not been reconverted to albumen thus far. Consequently the new discovery lacks the importance which has been ascribed to it by some newspapers. Moreover, Dr. Lilienfeld's work, it appears, requires further investigation, and for the present it will be well to suspend our judgment of it.

The fluorescent screens of the radiograph, which become fatigued by the prolonged action of the Rontgen rays, can be revived by exposing them to a bright light. They should, therefore, be made moveable, so as to be withdrawn from their position in the dark chamber at need.

"It is well-known that many plants become dwarfish in cold or Alpine countries, and M. Gaston Bonnier has experimentally produced Alpine varieties of plants by subjecting them to low temperatures during their growth. Trefoil, avoine, and other plants grown under the cold of melting ice become stunted and Alpine in character. It is thus demonstrated that one can produce Alpine varieties of plants in low countries by means of alternations of temperature, such as they would suffer in an Alpine situation."

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" reports that one John Sacek, of Prague, has invented an electrical alarm for trains, in which a bell is rung on the engine when danger is threatened by an approaching or a preceding train. Such electrical signals have been very often invented and tried without much success during the past 20 years or more, and had the correspondent been aware of the fact he would have been more chary of giving importance to this news.

M. Claudot, French Inspector of Forests, has published his observations made during several years on the influence of woods on rainfall. He finds that the mean temperature is always lower in woods than in the open, but the difference is only about half a degree as a rule. Rain is more abundant in wooded lands, other circumstances being equal. There is three or four times more evaporation of water from open ground than from forests in a year, and the difference is greatest in summer. In open ground evaporation is greatest in July, and in forests it is a maximum in April. Woods exposed to the south and south-west receive most rain.

A weathercock which registers its movements on a travelling band of paper has been invented by M. Grandmaison of Paris, and was recently exhibited by the maker, M. Chateau, to the Societe de Physique. It is both simple and ingenious, and will be useful to meteorologists.

In Marconi's wireless telegraph the "coherer" which receives the electric waves and makes the telegraph instrument work is made of silver filings and mercury, and has to be tapped to prevent them from sticking together; but Signor Royelli finds that iron filings with two thin wire contacts do well and require no tapping.

Looking at the electric arc is apt to produce blindness owing to inflammation of the membrane outside the eyeball. For a slight attack of this trouble Dr. A. J. Rowland recommends an eyewash of six grains of borax in one fluid ounce of sassafras pith infusion, or 10 grains of boric acid in an ounce of camphor water. In a very bad case a physician should apply cocaine. For very powerfularc lights the ordinary protective spectacles are insufficient, and a mask over the whole face should be worn.

Some writers hold that volcanoes emit flames, others that they do not; but Signors Semmola and Matteacci observed flames over Vesuvius last April and have given us an account of them. The small flames out lasted the great, which did not persist for more than 19 days. Most of the gaseous substances of the volcanic vent can produce flame. It is 84 years since the phenomena of flames have been observed. Their specimens were continuous, like those of the incandescent lava of Kilauea, in the Sandwich Isles.

Darwin, in his narrative of the voyage of the "Beagle," relates that a "volcanic bomb," that is to say a round disc-shaped mass of obsidian (natural glass) presumably thrown out by a volcano, had been found in Australia, hundreds of miles from any volcanic region, and the same thing has now occurred in Tasmania. The question is, where did the Tasmanian bombs come from? New Zealand has volcanic mountains and obsidian rock, but it is far distant from Tasmania. The aborigines might, of course, carry the bombs a long way. Another explanation is that lunar volcanoes threw them out, but the difficulty is how they could pass through the terrestrial atmosphere without melting down.

The balloon which is to cross the High Alps is being made at Paris by M. George Besacon, and will be 66 feet in diameter, 2,000 lbs. in weight, and able to carry 7,400 lbs. Besides meteorological observations, the mountains will be photographed from the balloon. By ascending the Sitten, in the Canton of Valais, Captain Speiterini hopes to be driven over the Finsteraar, Urner, and Glarner Alps towards the valley of the Upper Rhine.

It is fairly well-known that newborn negro babies are not black, but reddish, and approach white race in colour; but they become black in a few days. The darkest negroes inhabit countries where the light, heat, and humidity is great; for example, the Gulf of Guinea. The lightest negroes live in dry regions, such as Nubia. Environment has no doubt much to do in producing the different varieties of man; but it seems to have had more influence in the early stages of racial development than it has or can have now that development has proceeded so far.

Geographers will be interested to hear that friends of the late Senor Canovas, the assassinated Spanish Premier, have presented his widow with a jewelled map, which ought to last a long time. It delineates the Philippines, and is made of solid gold, with the provinces in relief, and the cities marked by rubies; the inscriptions are made with sapphires, and the dedication is in brilliants. The frame of the map is of gold and precious stones, and is surmounted by a bust of Canovas. The case is of the finest wood, and the value of the whole is estimated at £6,000

Does the salmon eat in fresh water? The question has lately engaged the attention of the Scottish Fishery Department, and Dr. Paton affirms that a salmon needs no food while in fresh water, for on leaving the sea it is lusty enough to enable it to ascend the rivers and spawn. During the sojourn in fresh water the fish loses flesh, and the membrane of the stomach shows that it does not digest anything.

Owing to the recent Vaccination Act, the Jenner Society have made an appeal to the country for more funds to carry on and extend its campaign in favour of vaccination.

The comparatively low birthrate among native Americans is beginning to cause them some concern, as it does the French. In order merely to prevent the diminution of a people, that is to say, their decadence as a nation, the average family should consist of four persons. As it is the American population seems to be increasing rather by the more prolific European immigrants than otherwise, and the matter calls for scientific investigation.

Van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

For Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, Van Houten's Cocoa is unequalled.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.

You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

S., & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!

ADD A LITTLE

Condy's Fluid

TO YOUR BATH.

The effect is magical, Beware of Substitutes.

Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION

can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking

CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Send Reports by eminent English Physicians to those on bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN MARVELLOUSLY SOFT SMOOTH AND WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from TOUGHENING, DRYING and CHAPPING in the COLDEST WEATHER, preserves the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS OF INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, CHELTENHAM.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 6/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Ills is immediate and permanent, all Nervous Feeling and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of the imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.

Price Lists Free.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Paramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and descriptions on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Paramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Bad Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 12 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.). Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 8 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—

PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

HOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCELSIOR" COCOA

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma. Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide Analysts.

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE ½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS

Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered). A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS,

The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.

A vested and prepared chiefly for use in cases wherein sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide Lancet.)

Agents:—Lind & Davison, Lahore.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Digitized by the Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — BB — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100 Rs. [illegible] Rs. 5-8. - Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8. [illegible] 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

69 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, Rs. 28.

ated Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

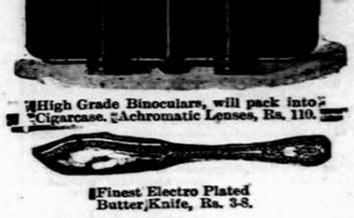
Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

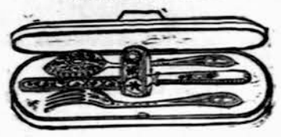
Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 23, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel, Rs. 15.



Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.



Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

JUST READY.
COMPLETE SURPRISE FOR EVERYBODY.
OVER HUNDRED NEW DESIGNS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN BURNERS

GREAT

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

REDUCTIONS.

NEW IMPROVED DOMESTIC LANTERN.
NEW IMPROVED ENGLISH CAMP LANTERN.
NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS.
NEW SELECTION OF ETAGERE TABLES.

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7 AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE TO THE MOFUSSIL ON APPLICATION.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"LANOLINE" "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the Skin. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap

Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

From all Chemists. Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS

FER BRAVAIS

FER BRAVAIS

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

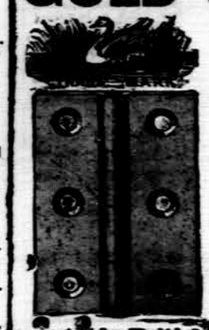
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 20 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.



Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at No. 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Times Press and Jubilee Press, Alexandra Lane, Bhagwat Row, Fort.

AGENTS: London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. REYMER & Co., 1, Wardour Street, Soho, W.; Paris: Messrs. GAILHABAUD & Co., Rue Lafayette, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.